PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III, NO 307 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915. ONE ANNA

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
26th Dec '15 and Jan. '16	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
9th ,,	Nooltan ..	10000	....	..
16th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
23rd ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
30th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
6th Feb.	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
13th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
27th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
5th March	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
12th ,,	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	..
26th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
2nd April	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
9th ,,	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
23rd ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Nooltan ..	10000
	Karmala ..	9000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
24th Dec. 15	Monzara ..	8300	Nil ..	..
30th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Nanking ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Nooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
26th Dec	Dwarka	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail).
28th ,,	Shirala	Mombasa and Zanzibar
28th ,,	Linga	Karachi Coasting.
1st Jan.	Lhasa	Karachi direct*

* or later on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Meyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3778	10th Dec.	24th Dec.
Kotu Maru ..	T. Suzuki	3801	20th Dec	31st Dec.
Nangoon Maru	T Kusano	5848	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4175	2nd Jan	13th Jan
Ayo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	10th Jan	22nd an
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	13th Jan	25th Jan.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival	Departures.
EuropaMaru	3078	S. Nakagawa	21st Dec.	2nd Jan. 16
Lucon Maru.	407	T. Iwata	16th Jan	29th Jan.
Saigon Maru.	4638	T. Watanabe	30th Jan	11th Feb

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
at CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS. 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & O	8250	....	30th Dec

Fares.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT., PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur	Hong-Kong
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Penang	Tientsin
Puket	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Batavia	(North China)
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb. ,,
S.S. Castalia	6368	Wm. Keier	7th Mar. ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1430.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £300,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted
For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

APPOINTMENTS
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1824.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarseness. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. B 2

CHRISTMAS 1915.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Australia		Calcutta
Changchun		London
Darien (Dalney)		Lyons
Hankow		Fengtien (Mukden)
Harbin		Nagasaki
Hong-Kong		Newchwang
Honolulu		New York
Kobe		Osaka
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
20/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

QUICK WASHING done. Linen returned in 8 hours. JAMES CONNELL, VICTORIA LAUNDRY, opp. Prince's Dock. 2529

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2464B

WANTED

WANTED a STEWARD for the Delhi Club, Ld., salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY. 902

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bath-room attached. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED ELECTRICIAN for the Belgaum Club, to have charge of engine and lighting. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem and overtime. Conditions on application. Apply HON. SECRETARY. 916

WANTED.—YOUNG LADY of quiet habits to share a Flat on Colaba Causeway from 1st January. Electric lights, Good Table, Moderate Terms. Apply "XXX" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED by an experienced PARSI UNDERGRADUATE, S. L. French, tuitions or any other employment from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S.T.), and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. or later. For particulars apply to Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

THE post of VICE-PRINCIPAL of the Dacca Law College will be vacant early in January. The salary is Rs. 750 net mensem. There is no pension, and the Vice-Principal will be allowed to undertake Chamber practice only. Applications, which must be from Graduates with high legal qualifications, should be sent with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned not later than the 27th of December next.

W. A. J. ARCHBOLD,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Law College, Dacca.
Dacca Law College,
The 2nd December, 1915. 901

WANTED—ARABIC and TURKISH INTERPRETERS for employment with the troops in Mesopotamia. Men must be fit and willing for field service.

Applications must reach the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, Secretariat, by the 31st January, 1916.

The following are the conditions of service and rates of pay, etc.:—

First Class interpreters, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic, Turkish and English, Rs. 146.

Second Class, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic and English, Rs. 106.

Thrid Class, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic and have good colloquial knowledge of either Urdu or English, Rs. 66.

Fourth Class, i.e., those who have good colloquial knowledge of Arabic and either Urdu or English, Rs. 46.

All will be granted free passage from Home and free return passage after not less than six months' service in Mesopotamia.

The following additional concessions will be granted:—

(1) Free rations or in lieu an allowance of 12, 8, 6 and 4 annas per diem for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class interpreters, respectively.
(2) Outfit allowance of Rs. 75 for 1st and 2nd Class interpreters, and Rs. 50 for 3rd and 4th Class interpreters.
(3) Advance of one month's pay, if desired.
(4) In the case of 1st and 2nd Class interpreters, free passage for one servant, if desired.

2694

WANTED

WANTED.—A MOTOR LORRY from 4 to 6 tons, second-hand or new. Apply to Box No. 674 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2720

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 5,000 on monthly instalment of Rs. 500 or Daily Rs. 20. Good interest will be given. No brokers. Apply sharp to Box No. 676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2728

WANTED.—Workmen to work on Foster's hand socks machines also one to supervise knowing repairs and pressing. Apply RUNCHORDAS PURSHOTAM LAXMI NIVAS, GIRGAON. 2635

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, Ghora GALI.—Punjab Government High School for Europeans. Wanted ASSISTANT MASTER Rs. 125—5—150. ASSISTANT MISTRESS (Mathematics) Rs. 100. Matron. Rs. 80. Apply the PRINCIPAL. 2665

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, CALCUTTA—SCIENCE MASTERSHIP.—Applications are invited from gentlemen with English qualifications, who would be able to join, if appointed, early in 1916.

Salary for the first three years, Rs. 400 per mensem and furnished quarters.

Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 900.

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WANTED a few good SENIOR PROOF READERS for the Government of Bihar and Orissa Press. Only thoroughly capable and experienced men need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—
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Government Press,
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WANTED.—For a moffussil High School a COMPETENT TEACHER to teach English in the high classes, also two qualified LADY TEACHERS for an English Teaching school at Ahmedabad. Kindergarten, Music French. Apply stating qualifications and terms to
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JUST RECEIVED.—New consignment "APOLLO" SEWING MACHINES. Fully guaranteed. Rs. 50, or instalments. 36, Churchgate St. Fort. 2721

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L. C. Smith No. 5, shop soiled	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
2643

TO BE LET.

OFFICE ROOMS TO LET from 1st January, 1916, opposite Rajabhai Tower. Apply to T. YUASA, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort. 2686

TO LET.—Rooms for Offices, Godowns, from Rs. 45, 60 and 160, in Sassoon Building, opposite Town Hall. Apply IRANI'S SHOP. 2714

TO BE LET.—Immediately flat tiled upto date, breezy, with E.L. and F Apollo Bunder Near Taj. Rent Rs. 115 on lease 1 year. Apply to Box No. 670 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2674

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe
2461

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that COWASJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH, Administrator of the estate and effects of Framjee Cowasjee Dubash deceased, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from any and all incumbrances whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon the said property or any parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, possession, trust, lien, succession, lease, easement or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions, 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust Leasehold land or ground situate lying and being at Frere Road, Port Trust Mody Bay Estate within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-five and five-ninths (355 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2856 and Street Nos. 127-2 Frere Road and Rajapur Street and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Alexandra Docks, on or towards the West by the Frere Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by the said Alexandra Docks and on or towards the South by the public Street called Rajapur Street.

Dated this 23rd day of Dec. 1915.
FORBES & Co.,
2712 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE XI SESSION OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

WILL BE HELD in the Congress Pandal, on the 24th and 25th December, 1915, under the Presidentship of Sir DORABJI J. TATA.

Unique opportunity for hearing men of Commerce and Industry from all parts of India.

Time:—24th—11-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
25th—8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.

Delegate's Tickets. ..... Rs. 3
Reserved Visitors (both Ladies and Gentlemen ..... As. 8
All other back seats FREE.

Apply for tickets immediately to,
HON. SECRETARIES,
Old Telephone Buildings,
19, Bank Street,
2521. Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of YUSUF MAHOMED LALJI of Bombay Khoja Mahomed Inhabitant and Landed Proprietor who at the time of his death was residing at Ajmere outside the Jurisdiction of this Hon. Court. ..... Deceased

BAI SHIRINBAI, widow of Mahomed Lalji of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant without occupation the sole Executrix named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased residing at Mathew Road, Chowpati without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

WITNESS Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty third day of December in the year of Our Lord Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI.
The 23rd day of Dec. 1915.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2709

NOTICES.

THE 30th
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
1915, BOMBAY.

27th, 28th & 29th December, 1915.

VISITORS' TICKETS.

VISITORS' TICKETS for Rs. 20, 15 and Rs. 10 for seats in the Pandal and ladies' tickets for Rs. 5 each for seats on the platform are being reserved at the Ticket Office, on the Congress grounds, Marine Lines Maidan. A large number of these tickets have been disposed of. Persons intending to reserve seats should apply without delay.

Unreserved visitors' tickets for Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 for seats in the Pandal and ladies' tickets for Rs. 3 on the platform, can also be purchased at the same time.

Time:—Daily 11 a. m. to 7-30 p. m.
2675.

THE INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

THE FIRST SESSION of the INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS, will be held in the TOWN HALL on the 26th December, 1915, from 11-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. under the Presidentship of the Hon. SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Visitor's Tickets ..... Re. 1.

Apply for Tickets immediately to the SECRETARY,
Old Teelephone Buildings,
19, Bank Street,
2520 Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the shareholders of the KRISHNA DYEING WEAVING and TRADING COMPANY, Ltd., Wai, that non-payment of the money due on the last call already made before the 15th January, 1916, will render share liable to be forfeited.

Wai, 21st December, 1915.
S. M. PATANKER,
2722 Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 31st instant and 1st proximo those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1915. 2703

TREACHER & CO., LTD.

OUR PREMISES will be closed from FRIDAY evening to TUESDAY morning, with the exception of the Dispensing Dept., which will be open as usual during this period. 2719.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th December, 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, horses and carriages at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and household and office furniture, bicycles and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with tapestry, office chairs, mirror door almira, sideboards, dressing and writing tables, big show case, glass door book-cases, book stands, marble top centre tables, teapoys, towel horse wall clock, etc.

Cottage piano, sewing machines, camera lenses, kitson lights, and Austrian globes.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

2 Rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.

2 Rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.

1 Rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Several gent's second hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES OF TWINE.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. Boggiano & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. JIWAJI SORABJI, the defaulting indenture, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 27th December, 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, 3 cases of twine, marked as under:—

C. B. 6610—13526—1 case, twine.
C. B. 6099—50542/3—2 cases, twine.
A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285
Residence Telephone No. 696.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW FURNITURE.
SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 (S.T.)
IN THE AFTERNOON.

AUCTION SALE OF SUBSTANTIAL TEAK WOOD HIGHLY POLISHED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of Bharucha Building, at Princess Street, the substantial neat and teakwood highly polished household entirely new furniture such as glass and panel door single and double almirahs, glass and panel door show cases, latest fashion complete bedsteads, towel horses, writing tables, cabinets, hat stands, square and round marble tables, fancy glass and panel screens, dirty clothes baskets, chests of drawers, easy, low and Curzon chairs, phonographs, carpets, English revolving chairs, writing and dressing sets tapestry lined sofas, drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, dinner waggons, etc., etc., being the surplus of a cabinet maker lately in the employ of Messrs. John Roberts.

The above furniture is on view.

P.S.—The above furniture is not at all used and may go very cheap.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th December, 1915.

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ZUDORA MYSTERY
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Mystery is what the public want. Here are many kinds and degrees of shivery mystery in the most bafflingly mysterious vein, played by an all star cast of favourite Thanhouser players

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FULL OF SNAP & GINGER.

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AN
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PARIS.
5,000 Feet.
A powerful emotional drama!
SHOWING:—Sat. 25th to 31st December 1915.
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MATINEE:—5-15 p.m. every Sat. and Sun.
PRICES AS USUAL.
No Advance!!

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
5 CONCERTS
AT
GANDHARV MAHA VIDYALAYA
SANDHURST ROAD,
BOMBAY.
From 25th December to 1st Jan.
EVERY DAY 9-30 P. M.
Rates Rs. 3, 2, 1 As. 8.
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
A TERRIFIC SUCCESS
To-Night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JOSEPH
BLASCHECK
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MISS ALYCE AUSTIN,
The famous entertainers from the QUEEN'S HALL, LONDON,
In Humour and Music entitled
"SOCIETY SNAPSHOTS"
At 3 p.m. To-day
"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"
AND
"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"
To-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JOSEPH
BLASCHECK.

At 3 p.m. SPECIAL MATINEE at NOMINAL CHARGES to enable everyone to see the Magnificent Films.

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"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"
SEATS AT TWO PRICES ONLY!
8 ANNAS and 4 ANNAS!

Under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja GAIKWAR OF BARODA.
THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDLI.
ONLY FOUR POPULAR PLAYS
Specially for the Congress Session in Christmas
IN
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Tuesday, 28th Dec. 1915, at 8-30 p.m (S.T.)
MANAPMAN
Thursday, 30th Dec. 1915, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
MRICHAKATIC
Saturday, 1st Jan. 1916, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday, 2nd Jan. 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SOUBHADRA

The Mandli will leave Bombay for Aurangabad after performing the above four plays only.

Admission fees:
Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, As. 12 and As. 8.

Tickets can be had at Mandli's residence at Arab's Bungalow, behind Mr. Gokhale's Hotel, Grant Road, from 24th Inst.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager,
Gandharva Natak Mandli.

Special for the Congress Week
Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,
GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre,
Saturday, 25th Dec., at 8-30 p m.
RAKSHASHI MAHATWAKANKSHA
Sunday, 26th December at 3 p.m.
MANAPAMAN
Monday, 27th Dec., at 8-30 p.m.
RAKSHASHI MAHATWAKANKSHA
Tuesday, 28th Dec., at 8-30 p.m.
MANAPAMAN
RATES AS USUAL.

K. V. BHONSLEY,
Proprietor.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

Saturday and Sunday, the 25th and 26th, there will be Morning Sessions each day from 9 to 11 in lieu of Practice Sessions. There will be no Evening Session from 6 to 8 on X'mas day (25th Dec.)

Special Matinee for children every Saturday AT 4-30 P. M.
Admission, with use of skates, As. 4.
New Year's Eve, December 31st.
DOMINO DANCE
Tuesday, 4th January 1916.
SPORTS ON SKATES
Friday, 14th January 1916.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

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"THE LITTLE FLOWER GIRL"

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In The Leading Role.

ALSO

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3—REELS

THE FOURTH DRAMA

OF

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SERIES.

Being the tale of a woman who rushed in where love had feared to tread, and of a senile invalid who thought he wasn't. Also of a young man whose speed was greater than his control, and how it lost him the game.

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

Time:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Daily

Matinees:—Saturday and Sunday at 5 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

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"IVANHOE"

Scenes laid in famous views of British castles, Dresses of the Period, Special Old English Music,

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Two spendid Christmas Subjects,

"TO HELP HER DADDY"

A human story featuring France's leading child actress

"WARPLANES."

A new Aviation picture,

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A red-hot topical film.

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6-45 TO-NIGHT 10

"A MAID OF THE WILD"

A splendid American Drama.

"MAX IS LOVE-SICK"

A laughable 2 part Max Linder Picture.

AND OTHER GOOD FILMS.

The best Theatre Orchestra in the East under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bind.

Prices: Rs. 2; Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4.

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Special Xmas Programme

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5,000 Feet. 4 Parts.

A Real War Drama of the Season.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

THE HOME OF THE SAVED

will be the subject of the

NEW HALL SERMON,

Sunday, Dec. 26, at 6-30 p. m.

The Public are invited

SEATS FREE.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D-5

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BOTANIC STYPTIC

is a Specific for Neuralgia of the Gums, Gumboil, Spongy Gums, Loose Teeth and Toothache, etc. Apply at once daily and your teeth will last for ever. Try a Phial.

Price Re. 1.

Used and recommended by the Medical Faculty.

VON LINTZGY & Co.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

291 & 292, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 24.

Light snowfall has occurred locally in Kashmir and there have been one or two light falls of rain in south Madras.

Conditions remain slightly unsettled in Kashmir and are also disturbed in the Bay off Ceylon.

Forecast:—Some increase of rain on Coromandel Coast.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 5 hours on Friday, the 24th December, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab and at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana; night temperature is also above normal at Jodhpur and Jaipur but in defect in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hydrabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Isolated light showers have fallen in south-east Madras; elsewhere weather has been dry.

A few light showers are possible in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 24th of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (23rd)	87.5	52.4	68	0		—5.79
Jask						
Do. (23rd)	81.5	..	42	0		—1.31
Muskat						
do. (23rd)	80.4	67.3	61	0.27		—0.55
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.0	39.8	64	0.08		—0.21
Rawalpindi	67.4	32.7	68	0.19		—0.65
Lahore	68.8	35.4	73	0.15		—0.19
Hissar	73.7	40.4	50	0.02		
Ambala	66.9	36.1	80	0.22		—0.36
Delhi	72.0	47.0	62	0.01		—0.45
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.6	40.6	50	0		—0.28
Mainpuri	74.6	43.3	78	0.01		—0.43
Jhansi	79.3	46.2	57	0.01		—0.29
Cawnpore	76.6	42.5	95	0		—0.42
Allahabad	74.0	41.5	87	..		—0.7
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	71.7	35.6	44	0		—0.17
Karachi	76.9	54.2	49	0		—0.13
Ajmer	77.4	49.4	62	0.04		—0.33
Jaipur	78.5	57.1	39	0.11		—0.19
Kotah	82.6	50.6	55	0		—0.31
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	81.0	51.7	59	0		—0.15
Dwarka	77.6	62.7	71	0.19		0.13
Veraval	82.4	61.6	66	0		—0.81
Rajkot	86.1	52.3	42	0		—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	80.6	57.4	62	0		—0.21
Surat	89.1	60.5	50	0		—0.14
Ahmedabad	88.2	58.9	38	0		—0.19
Deesa	87.9	56.9	38	0		—0.15
Neemuch	80.7	49.1	44	0		—1.26
Indore	81.6	55.6	47	0.13		—1.37
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.7	44.5	75	0.05		—0.62
Saugor	80.4	50.0	47	0.09		—0.77
Hoshangabad	79.7	50.6	66	0		—0.86
Khandwa	85.6	51.1	49	0		—0.70
Akola	84.2	51.8	41	0.46		—1.49
Amraoti	82.0	53.8	51	0		—0.92
Nagpur	80.6	43.7	65	0		—1.15
Chanda	81.5	50.0	74	0.62		—0.38
Raipur	75.7	51.6	77	..		—0.33
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	70.3	78		0.02	—0.42
Ratnagiri	88.9	67.9	50		0.31	0.28
Mormugao	82.6	69.0	81		0.94	—0.16
Karwar	88.3	67.0	69		1.07	—0.73
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.8	51.2	52		0.15	—0.38
Ahmednagar	82.2	50.6	60		0.70	—0.19
Poona	84.2	52.3	68		0.33	—0.65
Sholapur	83.5	59.3	68		0.89	—0.43
Bijapur	81.3	57.3	74		0.39	—0.78
Belgaum	80.2	56.5	70		0.94	—0.73
Aurangabad	81.3	57.1	58		0.64	—0.07
Nizamabad (Indur.)	82.8	52.2	69		0.76	0.12
Hyderabad	78.5	57.2	83		0.79	—0.24
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.4	70.0	72		2.15	5.07
Calicut	87.4	72.1	75		13.02	7.37
Cochin	88.6	73.5	62		3.80	1.03
Colombo	84.1	73.2	76		26.04	9.20
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.2	67.2	78		20.72	14.82
Bellary	81.1	60.1	72		7.27	5.20
Cuddapah	85.1	65.4	77		9.32	6.20
Madras	85.1	70.0	+0		20.91	2.73
Bangalore	78.0	58.9	80		3.31	0.06
Coimbatore	85.6	65.0	69		6.33	2.20
Trichinopoly	84.5	71.1	67		10.12	3.05
Negapatam	81.9	71.8	91		16.86	—7.9

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 24th December 1915 was 30.140 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.897	inches.
Temperature of Air	76.4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.5	"
Dew Point	66.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.719	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2	"
Minimum do. do.	69.1	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E.W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	106	inches

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICES.

(Saturday, December 25.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas' Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—6 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-0 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Harwood in A. flat; Hymns—59.60. (309.58.55.) 595; 6-30 p.m., Evensong; Canticles—Planic; Hymns—59.52; Collections for Poor Fund.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Carols; Alms for the Poor, and the European Relief Fund.

Christ Church, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion; 9-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 11-6 a.m., Matins; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Address.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—English Services:—8-0 a.m., Holy Communion; 11-15 a.m., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Collections for the "League of Mercy"; Marathi Service:—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion; 9-0 a.m., Morning Service, Sermon and Holy Communion; Gujerathi Service:—2-30 p.m., Evening Service, Holy Baptism and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland Wandby Road.—Service at 10 a.m.

St. Andrews Church, Apollo St., Fort.—Service at 11 a.m.; Praise List: Psalm 89 tune 137; Hymns 28, 523, 533, 30; Offertory for the Poor.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8-0 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion. *N.B.*—There will be NO SERVICE at this Church after Christmas Day until further notice.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (plain); 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Special Service for Xmas at 9-30 a.m. on Saturday the 25th.

WAR AND BIRTH-RATE.

DANGERS OF DECREASE IN BRITAIN.

Dr. Louis C. Parkes, speaking at the Royal Sanitary Institute on the national and social aspects of the lowered birth-rate, said there had been a steady decrease in the birth-rate of nearly all the European nations during the last 30 years. He estimated the total destruction of life in Europe in two years of war at nearly 20 million persons. At home the birth-rate of the least desirable class of the community was increasing more quickly than any other, and as a result of child welfare schemes the death-rate among the lower classes was now nearly identical with that of the superior artisan class.

The women's movement for emancipation from social fetters, and the larger number of occupations opened to them as a result of the war, must tend directly to lowering the birth-rate still further. The saving of life must be chiefly amongst the lowest classes of the community, and it could not be quite satisfactory that the nation should be reinforced by the least intelligent and most dependent elements. After the war a Government Commission should make exhaustive inquiry with the view to security of employment and a sufficiency of remuneration for the working classes.

Dr. Dunlop took a frankly Malthusian view. "I look forward with cheerfulness to a further reduction in the birth-rate," he said. "The encouragement of parental prudence amongst the poor is most urgently needed at the present moment." He foretold great poverty and a serious rise in the death-rate in the next year or two, and if the thoughtful scientific people were so blind to essentials that they did not speak out it would be far better for many of the children that they had never been born. The only hope of avoiding hardship in the first few years after the war was by a very sharp fall in the birth-rate now.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	Day of week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.		Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
FRI.	24	m 0 58	28 7	24	m 7 0		19 3
		0 39a	25 6		6 25a		16 7
SAT.	25	m 1 26	28 5	25	m 7 54		19 7
		1 16a	25 5		6 56a		17 1
SUN	26	m 1 55	28 2	26	m 8 9		19 6
		1 55a	25 2		7 29a		17 9
MON	27	m 2 26	27 8	27	m 8 45		19 5
		2 43a	24 11		8 0a		18 7
TU	28	m 3 1	27 2	28	m 9 26		19 3
		3 44a	24 8		8 51a		19 7
WED	29	m 3 42	26 8	29	m 10 17		18 11
		4 41a	24 7		9 55a		20 7
THUR	30	m 4 31	26 3	30	m 11 20		18 5
		5 0s	24 10		11 18a		21 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 24 (Friday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 7m
" 25 (Saturday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 8m
" 26 (Sunday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 9m
" 27 (Monday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 9m
" 28 (Tuesday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 10m
" 29 (Wednesday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 10m
" 30 (Thursday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon 1915 December 21d 6h 22-3 p.m.
Last Quarter " " 30d 6h 23-8 a.m.

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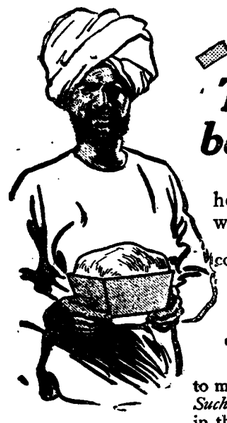

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23.

Nippon	Lindguist	Gothenburg
Salsette	Armitage	Aden

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23.

Canara	Rose	Aden etc.
Highland Monarch	Scott	Liverpool
Lhasa	King	Karachi

The following vessels received port clearance on Friday:—

Steamer	Dwarka	for	Busreh
,,	Chantala	for	Karachi
,,	Kashgar	for	London
,,	Salsette	Armitage	Aden.

S.S. Nippon:—The Swedish steamer Nippon 2,521 tons, Captain A. Lindguist arrived here on Thursday, from Gothenberg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsttte. 3,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage arrived here yesterday, at 10-30 a.m., from Aden, with the English mails and passengers.

S.S. Canara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain J. K. Rose, left Bombay yesterday for Aden, Suez-Port Said, London, and Middlesbro, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S.S. Highland Monarch:—The steamer Highland Monarch, 2,545 tons, Captain T. Scott. sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Chantala:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 3,391 tons, Captain A. B. Hill will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general and a same bottom cargo.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King left Bombay, yesterday for Karachi with the mails and passengers.

S.S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E. Prince, leaves Bombay, on Sunday for Busreh via Karachi and Gulf Ports, with a general cargo.

S.S. Kashgar:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Kashgar, 5,538 tons, Captain H. N. Rivers, will sail on Sunday for London, with the English mails and passengers.

Friday, 24th December, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

R. Klein Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
H. Lawoe	Webb	T. M. & Co
K. Rahamani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	N. F.	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	N. F.	B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	NF, NF	

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bilbster		D. Nanji & Son
3 Vancouver	Findlay	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Forerie	Young	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Europa Maru	Makawa	O. S. K. Kaisha
6 Montebello	Grimaldi	Italian S. N. Co
7 Siracusa	Mortalu	Italian S. N. Co
8 Doric	Shaddeck	L. Dryfus
9 Weardale	Foster	D. N. & Co
12 Shirala	Galgey	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. Co
4 Chantala	Hill	M. M & Co
5 Kashgar	Rivers	P. & O. Co
6 Canara	Rose	M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

15 Dwarka	Prince	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
Begum		T. M. & Co
Flor-de-Dia	Nacoda	G. Bhimji
Hawkhar	Paris	T. M. & Co
Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khereou	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Nippon	Lindguist	W. & A. G. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Pondna	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
Queda	Neilson	M. M. & Co
Rosaldar	Oakesmott	T. M. & Co
Richard Nordraack	Hunn	F. F. Campbell & Co
F. Sangola	Baker	M. M. & Co
Sobraon	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co
Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 24.

FOR GENOA.

Siracussa (s) 10,000 cwt. wheat, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dorie (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Weardale (s) 150 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HULL.

Bilbster (s) 2,000 cwt. cotton seed, K. Khesarji & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Forrerie (s) 27 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 8 bales cowhides, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Forrerie (s) 115 bales goat and sheep skins and 47 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR NEW YORK.

Forrerie (s) 379 bales goat and sheep skins, and 137 casks goat and sheep skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 101 cwt. gum kadaya, and 196 cwt. gum arabic, R. Dhanji & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Europa Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Kirin Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 165 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 225 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey & Co.; 200 cwt. olibanum, V. Ooka; 40 cwt. raisins, 26 cwt. opiate, and 12 cwt. narookulki, A. Mahomedally.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 24.

S.S. Hejaz from Calcutta—Agents T. Morrison & Co., 105 coil manila rope, 4,770 tons coal.

S.S. Rikard Nordraak from Bangkok—Agents. F. F. Campbell & Co., 4,291 bundles 88,426 prices teak wood, 4,580 pieces wood timber other than teak, 6 bundles 2 cases raw silk.

S.S. Siracussa from Genoa—Agents Marithima Italiana 5 cases watches, 325 cases cotton goods, 2 cases glatine, 335 cases condensed milk, 135 cases vermouth, 17 cases medicine, 6 cases cotton yarn, 24 bales 55 cases paper, 8 cases woollen shawls, 19 cases cotton tissues, 11 cases twine, 68 cases wine, 18 cases provisions, 12 bales canvas, 1 case almond cake, 4 packages cheese, 8,782 bags and 2,056 baskets potatoes, 500 bags sulphur. 2 cases woolen carpets, 3,228 bags almonds, 85 bundles dry roots, 3 cases cochineal, 55 cases mineral water, 23 cases velours, 600 crates flouring tiles, 1 case essence, 50 cases figs, 4 bags nuts, 1 box pearls, 6 boxes specie, 3 gottas varse, 11 gottas, 202 packages and 159 bags olibanum, 41 bags gum, 15 bales drills, 10 bags gum myrr, 6 bundles cotton raw, 259 packages gum essence, 1 bag coffee, 13 bags gum arabic, 2 bags mahlebs, 11 bundles skins, 6 bundles cowhides, 4 packages archille cored, 3 bundles brass, 2 bundles archilla road, 3 bundles brass, 2 bundles

S. S. Yoropa Maru from Yokohama.—Agents O. S. Kaisha:—86 cases cotton goods, 3 cases woollen muslin, 5 cases bottles, 4 cases canvas, 168 casks alum, 8 cases potash Iodide, 50 casks iron sulphate, 89 cases enamelware, 10 bales cotton drill, 2 cases under skits, 20 bales, 87 rolls matting, 25 bags straw seeds, 100 cases camphor, 260 bags ginger, 10 cases crochet cotton, 3 cases nickelware, 2 cases pearl beads, 14 bales cotton shirting, 300 casks cement, 20 barrels coal tar, 134 barrels asphaltem, 1,750 bags sugar, 50 bags sugar candy, 145 cases canned salmon, 50 cases preserves, 11 bags cardamon seeds, 103 bags dama bater, 780 bags betel nuts, 1,712 bundles rattans, 3,403 pieces planks, 600 cases cassia, 43 bags China roots, 26 bags nutmegs, 3 cases gambier, 5 jottas kadoo, 125 cases confectionery, 1 case medicine, 21 cases knit goods, 102 cases porcelainware.

CANCER HOSPITAL.

FIRST NEWS OF THE RADIUM TREATMENT.

The annual meeting of friends of the Christie Hospital (cancer pavilion and home) was held on Nov. 25, at the hospital in Lorne Street, Upper Brook Street, Mr. E. Tootal Broadburst presided.

The report, read by Mr. Charles E. Marshall (secretary), stated that the number of in-patients treated during the year had been 128. Voluntary contributions from patients and their friends had amounted to £187. More annual subscriptions were desired. The receipts for the past year were £363, against £374 in 1914 and £388 in 1913.

The Medical Board reported that of 109 new cases 60 came from Manchester, Salford, and the immediate neighbourhood; the remaining 49 came from a wide area. Of the 128 in-patients 71 were discharged from the hospital, 39 had died, and 18 remained in the wards.

RADIUM.

During the year treatment of patients by radium had been started in connection with the Manchester and District Radium Fund, and accommodation for the treatment of out-patients had been provided in a special department at the Manchester Royal Infirmary. Advantage had been taken of the proximity of the hospital to the Infirmary, and Dr. Burrows, the radiologist to the Fund, had been appointed on the honorary staff. He was thus able to supervise personally the treatment of the in-patients by radium. The majority of the patients were so ill and the disease so extensive that nothing could be done, but since the starting of this department in January 17 in-patients had been treated. "It is," the report added, "too early yet to speak of results, but in many cases patients have already experienced much benefit and relief from pain.)"

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports and accounts, said he had seen it written that cancer claimed in England and Wales something like 20,000 victims, and that 30,000 was the number in the British Isles. But taking the number at 10,000 and the population at 50 millions, that was one in every 5,000 of the population. By that reckoning there ought to be many more cases than 128 in-patients and 24 out-patients in the Manchester area. Was it the fact that in these northern counties fewer people were suffering from this malignant disease than in other counties, or was it the fact that the benefits of this hospital were not sufficiently known?

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Nathan (chairman of the Board of Management) and passed.

Messrs. Angus A. G. Tulloch and R. Russell Crewdson were appointed trustees of the institution.

MORE COMMON IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Thanks having been accorded to the honorary medical staff, on the motion of Sir Henry Miers, Professor R. B. Wild, Dr. W. Fletcher Shaw, and Dr. Arthur Burrows spoke of the medical and surgical work of the hospital.

Professor Wild, referring to the Chairman's observation on the number of in-patients, pointed out that almost every hospital received operable cancer cases, and that this institution generally received the worst cases. As regarded the number of cases it was, curiously enough, a fact that cancer was commoner in country districts than in large manufacturing districts.

Dr. Fletcher Shaw remarked that cancer was the despair of the medical profession and the dread of the laity. A great deal of research had been done, and when the war was over much more valuable work would be done, and he had not the slightest doubt that in the end they would discover the cause of the disease. Then they could much more easily search for a real cure.

Dr. Burrows said that during the year they had been working in close connection with the Radium Department of the Royal Infirmary. "It might be thought," Dr. Burrows continued, "from statements that have been made public that it would need merely the waving of a magic radium wand to cure all the patients in this hospital. Unfortunately this cannot be so. It is a commonplace in the history of medicine that no remedial agent comes quite up to the expectations of its originators. Radium is no exception to that rule. Radium, with gradually improving technique, occasionally cures a case. Often there were brilliant results—just short of a cure.

In the list of officers of the hospital it was noted that Dr. Burrows is now one of the honorary physicians, and that Sir William Milligan has been added to the list of honorary surgeons.

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OPINIONS.

"Indian Art at Delhi 1903" by Sir George Watt, Kt., C.I.E., M.B., C.M., etc.

A varied collection of plaster figures, the work of the Schools of Art, was to be found distributed about the Exhibition. Of these perhaps none has been so much criticised as the work of Mr. G. K. Mhatre of Bombay. This artist received his early training at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's School of Art and is now working as a professional sculptor in a studio in Bombay on the most approved European lines. His exhibits were two in number, both statues about 5 feet high representing "Parvatee as Shebaree" and a female figure entitled "To the Temple." The latter, which is perhaps the more natural of the two, has come into prominence before, being exhibited in the Sculpture Court at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. It depicts a very graceful native girl clothed in soft, clinging draperies, incense in hand, going to her devotions. "Parvatee" is a somewhat similar conception but smacks rather more of Paris than the East in some of its details. In both, however, the drapery and general modelling is carefully considered and Mr. Mhatre is to be congratulated on having produced these very conscientious studies.

Letter from the late Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

GWERNYDD, NEWTON,
NORTH WALES,
16th December, 1903.

MY DEAR MHATRE,

I was very pleased to receive your letter and delighted with the photograph of the statue which you were good enough to send me. I think the latter is admirable, in every way and does you great credit. My advice to you is to evolve more like it out of your imagination with the assistance of the beautiful models you have living around you. You may rely that this is very good advice but it does not pay. You are having the same experience that artists had in this country less than a hundred years ago. The wealthy people who could afford to buy their works were not sufficiently educated to appreciate them—and they were many of them on the border of starvation, and yet now the works of these very men are fetching thousands of pounds in the market. This will be the case with your works. When your wealthy people are sufficiently educated to appreciate the beauties that are in your works there will be a demand for them—and I hope this may happen in your life-time and not after you are gone, so that you yourselves may derive some benefit from your labour. So have a stout heart and fight on—your reward will come.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN GRIFFITHS.

A VISIT TO THE STUDIO IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED BETWEEN 7-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

DIETZ NEW "VESTA" R. R. LANTERN
A MODERN MONEY SAVER

The Dietz new "Vesta" Lantern is giving satisfaction to many different steam Railroads, Tunnel Companies, subways and harbor transportation companies in the United States. Has been for years the Government standard for Army and Navy use.

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Eyes tested by a competent Ophthalmic Surgeon from Moorfields and West London Eye Hospitals.

ALL-INDIA HINDU CONFERENCE
Sunday the 26th December 1915.
8-30 a.m. (S.T.)
MADHAV BAG.
Admission free for **Ladies**, for whom seats will be reserved.
Admission free for **Gentlemen.**
A few seats will be reserved for holder of tickets issued at 8 As. each.
Tickets could be had at **Madhav Bag** and at **Mangaldas Wadi**, Lamington Road, from 12 noon to 6 p. m.

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GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
FACE TAGUM
For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present a free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

COMMERCIAL.

THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

The Budget Resolutions did not provide more than the briefest outline of the principle of the excess profits duty, and the appearance of the Finance Bill itself was considerably delayed by the difficulty of drafting so revolutionary a piece of legislation. On the whole, the farmers of the excess profits clauses have performed their task very creditably, and though a great number of amendments were tabled, comparatively few were found to be within the scope of the proposals. The text of the Bill as amended in Committee is now available, and the proposals may, therefore, be examined in the form in which they will probably become law.

The duty tax is, in fact, an additional income-tax imposed on certain trades and businesses, or upon the persons who own them or carry them on. Farmers, officials, employees, and professional men are exempt. But any businessman or agent who is paid partly by commission is included, except commercial travellers, who are specifically excluded. All salaried persons are excluded, whether their salaries have been stationary or not. Clerks working overtime or persons who have changed one salaried occupation for another with higher remuneration escape taxation. If a small portion of the income is received by way of commission, as is often the case with company directors or managers, such persons, according to Mr. McKenna, do not fall within the scope of the Act, because they do not "carry on a business." The position of marine underwriters is uncertain. Their profession may be classed as dependent upon personal qualifications, and capital is certainly required in it, but the capital hardly fulfils the requirement of capital expenditure.

The trades and businesses liable to the tax include any which are carried on in the United Kingdom or owned or carried on in any other place by persons ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. Any business or trade to which the tax applies is liable to pay to the Exchequer a sum equal to 50 per cent. of the amount by which the profits for the "accounting period" exceeded by more than £200 the defined pre-war standard of profits. The tax at present only applies to periods of account terminating after August 4, 1914, and before July 1, 1915, the intention being to tax profits earned in periods ending later by subsequent legislation on the same lines.

It is important to remember that the tax is not a tax upon war profits as such, nor upon high profits *earned* during war conditions, but upon profits *enjoyed* during the war period. It was proposed at first to tax profits in respect of periods ending between September 1, 1914, and July 1, 1915. The latter date was chosen to bring the proposals into line with the Munitions Act. The choice of September 1st as the first date was quite arbitrary, apparently, and as no reason for its choice was forthcoming when the Bill was considered in Committee, August 4th was substituted for it.

The computation of the profits of the "accounting period" is dealt with in Part I. of the Fourth Schedule. The profits are not to be calculated by income-tax rules, but are to be the actual profits of the period, and deductions will be allowed for interest on borrowed money or for rent or royalties or other payments which are excluded under the Income-Tax Acts, because income-tax on them is collected at the source. On the other hand, all profits or gains from lands, etc., forming part of the assets of the business, which are excluded under the Income-Tax Acts because they are taxed under a separate schedule, must be brought into the excess profits computation.

No deductions for wear and tear or for any expenditure of a capital nature for renewals are allowed, except such as may be allowed under the Income-Tax Acts, and then only of such amount as appears to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to be reasonable and to be properly attributable to the year or accounting period. Here practice is to be based upon income-tax principles, and unless greater freedom of appeal is allowable than appears to be given by the terms of the Bill, hardship will result in the case of firms which have been running their machinery on long shifts or with half-skilled labour, with the result that wear and tear have been abnormal. The proposals make no difference between profits earned from higher prices, and therefore gained without extra effort on the part of men or machines, and those gained by increased output.

It is provided that without special reason the sums allowed as remuneration of directors and managers may not exceed the sums allowed in the last pre-war trade year, and no deduction is allowed in respect of any transaction which appears to have artificially reduced the amount of profits. Any transaction already carried through which would have this effect must be disclosed under pain of severe penalties. In the Bill as originally drafted power was given to the Commissioners to examine and make copies of books of account, but this was expunged in Committee.

Excess profits are to be determined upon the basis of a pre-war standard, which is defined as the average of any two of the last three pre-war trade years; the two years to be selected by the taxpayer. If this amount is less than 6 per cent. upon the capital at the end of the last pre-war trade year in the case of a company, or 7 per cent. in the case of any other business, the standard profit is to be taken as equal to 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. as the case may be upon that capital, and where a business has changed hands within the last three pre-war years or has been started within that period, the percentage standard is to be adopted. Increases in the standard percentage or adjustments in the pre-war profit standard may be made by the Board of Referees at their discretion. Mr. McKenna evidently intended the Board to use very wide latitude, for he stated that the 6 per cent. allowance upon capital would be ridiculous in the case of rubber plantation companies.

To meet the case of trades or businesses which have been unduly depressed during the past three years, Mr. McKenna introduced an amendment on November 22nd which provides that where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the last three pre-war trade years were years of abnormal depression, the average of any four of the last six pre-war trade years may be substituted as the pre-war standard of profits. The last three pre-war trade years may not be considered as years of abnormal depression unless the average profits of those years have been at least 25 per cent. lower than the average profits of the preceding three years.

The manner of assessing the capital is dealt with in Part 3 of the Fourth Schedule, and it is here that interpretation is most difficult. Capital is defined, "so far as it does not consist of money," as (*a*) the price at which assets acquired by purchase were purchased, subject to any proper deductions for wear and tear or replacement, or for unpaid purchase money; (*b*) due to the trade or business, subject to any reduction which has been allowed in respect of those debts for income-tax purposes; (*c*) the value of other assets at the time when they became assets subject to any deductions for wear and tear or replacement. Any capital, the income on which is not taken into account in calculating the profits (*i.e.*, interest on investments in the case of companies other than financial companies), and any borrowed money or debts shall be deducted when arriving at the amount of capital for the purpose of the percentage standard allowance.

The value to be attached to goodwill stands in a very curious position. If a company is assessed upon the pre-war standard basis, goodwill does not enter into the matter at all; but if no pre-war standard is available, the basis of assessment is the percentage standard upon capital. Section 3 of the Fourth Schedule states that where any asset has been paid for otherwise than in cash its cost price shall be the value of the consideration at the time the asset was acquired. But where a business has been sold to a company and the consideration consisted wholly or mainly of shares, no value shall be attached to those shares so far as they are represented by goodwill or otherwise than by material assets. This will apply most inequitably to concerns which adopted the joint-stock principle shortly before the out break of war and acquired a really valuable goodwill in exchange for shares. A private banking business, for example, generally has a goodwill more valuable than the nominal capital of the business, and if turned into a joint-stock company the partners generally desire to retain a large interest in the business by accepting the greater part of their purchase price in shares. Under the excess profits proposals the shares issued in respect of goodwill will be inadmissible as capital.—"The Economist"

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
Liverpool, Dec 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
" " Sales of East Indian ..	—
" " Imports	6,000
" American	7.63 unch gd.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9.85 "
New York 11 a.m. (As known at Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan. 11.78—10 Mar. 12.07—10
New York Official noon call	Jan. 11.78—10 Mar. 12.07—11
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan. 11.61—11 Mar. 11.96—10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 23rd.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	6,000
Months.	To-day's opening price.
December	7.41
Dec-Jan.	7.41
Jan.-Feb.	7.41
Feb-March	7.39 (+ 2)
March-April	7.37
April-May	7.32
May-June.	7.28
June-July	7.24
July-Aug.	7.20 (+ 1)
Aug-Sept.	7.06
Sept-Oct.	6.90
Oct-Nov.	6.86 + 2

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 22rd

Months.	To-day's closing price.	compared with previous close.
December	7.44	+5
Dec.-Jan.	7.42	+3
Jan.-Feb.	7.41	+2
Feb.-Mar.	7.38	+1
Mar.-April.	7.36	+1
April-May	7.31	+1
May-June.	7.26	unchgd
June-July.	7.23	"
July-Aug.	7.19	"
Aug.-Sept.	7.04	—1
Sept.-Oct.	6.87	—2
Oct.-Nov.	6.82	—2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 23rd

H. G. Bengal Good	5.05
" " Fully Good	5.20
" " Fine	5.35
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	5.55
" " Fine	5.85
" Broach Good	6.60
" " Fully Good	6 75
" " Fine	6.90
" Scinde Good	5.05
" " Fully Good	5.20
" " Fine	5.35

(unchanged)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 23rd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	28,000
" Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " to Continent ..	3,000
Futures at New York January..	11.85
Previous closing Price	11.87
Futures at New York March ..	12.14
Previous closing price	12.16
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.05
Previous price	12.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.69
Previous price	11.69
Futures at New Orleans January	11.67
Previous prices	11.70
Futures at New Orleans March..	12.03
Previous prices	12.03
Fair Rio Codes (No. 7 quality)..	7⅝
Demand Bills	4.72.75
Silver Commercial Bars.. ..	54

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Dec. 23rd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	51,100,000	Inc.	800,000
Public Deposits .	53,100,000	"	1,000,000
Other do. .	98,700,000	"	4.500,000
Govt. Securities .	32.800,000	No Change.	
Other do. .	102,500,000	Inc.	5.600,000
Notes and Gold .	34,300,000	Dec.	200,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 25% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	25 13/16—⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to absence of Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan)	5 3/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5⅝
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅝
Interest day to day loans	4½ (Unchgd.)
" 7 day market loans	4⅝
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£433,000
Consols 2½%	58⅛
Previous Price	58⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal	52½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾ (unchgd)
Government Securities 3%	69½
Ex: On London at Paris Francs	27.64

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 22nd

3½ % 1925—1928	£ 89⅝
4½ % 1925—1945	£ 97⅜

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 23rd.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. 62
Barletta Russa—62½ lbs. Nominal.
AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } March Sellers 61/6
BARLEY.
Karachi Barley Dec.-Jan. Sellers. 46/3
SEEDS
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Bold.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Jan.-Feb. Nominal 70
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Jan.Feb. 77
Calcutta Linseed.—Dec.-Jan. Byuers 76
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Feb. Seller .. 66
LINSEED.
Linseed Argentino (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. 68/9
COTTONSEED.
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers .. .. £ 13-5-0
METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£99½
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	£84⅛
Copper Braziers	£114
Yellow Metal	13½
Hard Spelter Nominal. ..	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool, ..	£24-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie, ..	£4-18-6

FREIGHT.
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.
RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan.	3/4
Ceylon Rubber Jan.	..3/7½ to 3/7¾

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach ..	290/1 ..		283	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals ..	224 ..	217	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals ..	223 ..	..	..	Dec. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	220 ..	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh ..	231 ..	..	..	"
M.G. Mathia ..	.. ..	..	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	273/4	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore ..	273/4	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	252	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. " ..	252½	..	..	
M.G. Dhamangaum, Fulgaon	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..
H.G. Western ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Westerns ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhamralkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 24th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	229	217	..	Ready N. C.
Bengals (M.G.)	246	233	221	..	Ready N. C.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	229	218	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
	..	223	213	..	Ready N. C.
	..	219	209	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	236	224	..	Ready N. C.
	..	232	220	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	242	..	Ready N. C.
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	255	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	253	245	..	Ready N. C.
Akola-Khgm.	..	255	247	..	Ready N. C.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	253	245	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	252	250	..	Ready N. C.
	..	256	248	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum	..	264	258	..	Ready N. C.
Poolgaum (M.G.	..	260	252	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	267	259	..	Ready N. C.
	..	264	256	..	1/25 Jan.' 16.
Nagpore	..	274	266	..	Ready N. C.
Kampti (M.G.)	..	275	267	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat.	..	275	267	..	Ready N. C.
(M.G.)	..	275	267	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	293	..	..	Feb.-March.
	..	291	..	284	1/25 Apl.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	230	218	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	258	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	270	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..

Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	253	Ready O. C.
(H.G.)	..	..	247	Ready O. C.
Comptas (M.G.)	..	..	270	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Inthe Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Mercantile allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 23rd December, 1915:—

Cotton	15,184 Bales.
Wheat	10,852 cwts.
Linseed	2,168 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	115 "
Ginjellyseed	5,400 "
Poppyseed	509 "
Groundnuts	6,326 "
Castorseed	6,075 "
Rice	16,229 "
Myrabollams	984 "
Cottonseed	11,224 "
Gram	1,915 "
Joowar	2,675 "
Maize	80 "
Barley	242 "

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 24th—5-30 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaa Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		47 0 0	6 14 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		46 0 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.		46 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.		6 11 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		6 9 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..		8 6 0	8 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..		8 2 0	8 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..		44 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..		43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..		42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black		37 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..		7 0 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts		34 8 0	....
Mowraseed		3 8 0	3 14 0
Forward.		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May. ..		6 12 3	
Linseed May		9 6 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.		44 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.		43 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.		42 8 0	

THIRD COTTON FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The third cotton forecast issued to-day states:—The estimated yield is 3,687,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 49,93,000 bales on this date last year or decrease of 26 per cent as compared with the final estimate of last year (52,33,000 bales).

The present estimate falls short by 30 per cent. of the present outturn as compared with the actual exports (net) abroad.

The mill consumption in 1914-15 (48,89,000 bales) shows a decrease of 25 per cent. The decrease in the area sown this year is attributed chiefly to low prices of cotton obtained last year and also in some provinces, to vagaries of the moonsoon.

The condition of the crop is reported to be on the whole from fair to good except in western Punjab, Burma; Ajmer, Merwara and west Rajputana. In these tracts the crop suffered severely from drought.

On the basis of these figures the average outturn per acre of the present crop for all India is 85 lbs. as against 83 lbs. last year.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on 25th November, say:—

GOLD.

The external movements have been slightly in favour of the Bank of England, for the first time since the 2nd September 1915.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Nov. 18th £1,500,000 in foreign gold coin.
Nov. 19th £100,000 in foreign gold coin.
Nov. 22nd £75,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
Nov. 22nd £37,000 in sovereigns released on Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund Account
Nov. 24th £853,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Nov. 18th £400,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
Nov. 18th £170,000 in sovereigns for South America.
Nov. 18th £57,000 in sovereigns for Canada
Nov. 18th £20,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Nov. 18th £25,000 in sovereigns set aside for the Straits Settlements Guarantee Fund.
Nov. 19th £730,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Nov. 19th £100,000 in sovereigns for Japan
Nov. 19th £50,000 in sovereigns set aside on Swiss account.
Nov. 22nd £20,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Nov. 23rd £600,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Nov. 23rd £50,000 in sovereigns for Uruguay.
Nov. 24th £100,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
Nov. 24th £100,000 in sovereigns set aside on Egyptian account.

During the week the net increase amounted to £143,000, but nevertheless, the Bank Gold Reserve is over a million sterling less than last week.

The Rhodesian output for October amounted to £239,967, as compared with £337,241 for October 1914, and £321,085 for September, 1915.

SILVER

The even tenor of prices, which has been such a feature of the market since the beginning of the year, has been abruptly disturbed during the current week.

The price advanced with startling rapidity from 24 13/16d. on the 18th instant, to 26½d. yesterday taking in one stride a rise of 7/8d. from the day before.

There were several contributory causes. The announcement of the unexpectedly small size of the London Stock had imparted vigour to the Indian Bazaar demand, where considerable slackness had obtained, even though the monsoon ended fairly well.

The same information caught Chinese speculators napping, and the prospect of China exercising a moderating restraint upon the hardening price became remote.

America warned no doubht by direct advices from China and possibly India also gauged the situation, and become a reluctant seller.

Meanwhile, Continental enquiry continued active, and it became increasingly difficult to find supplies sufficient for the converging demand from different quarters.

Purchases for Home Coinage made so as to keep with but not to force the market had the natural effect of making good each successive advance.

In these circumstances, the price had to rise yesterday to quite an abnormal figure—the highest touched since Aug. 19th 1914, before enough silver was obtained to satisfy the eager appetite of buyers.

Notwithstanding the heavy rise in the price, no reaction took place. Only small supplies came out even at that figure, and unless conditions change, the outlook may be considered good.

An Indian Currency Return for Nov. 22nd last gave details in lacs of Rupees, as follow:—

Notes in Circulation 61, 92.
Reserve in Silver Coin 34, 17.
Gold Coin and Bullion 7, 60.
Gold in England 6, 15.

The stock in Bombay continues to shrink. The total is given as 5,700 bars, compared with 6,000 last week.

A shipment of 1,050,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

November 19 25 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
November 20 24 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
November 22 25 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
November 23 25 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
November 24 26 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
November 25 26 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 25.479 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Bold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 1 7/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work.

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INDIAN PORTLAND CEMENT.
Quality Guaranteed over British Standard Specification.
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Cox's Building, Hornby Road
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NOTE:—We find that some German Manufacturers imported Cement to India under the name of "Peacock" brand and we therefore decided to market our production as "CASTLE" brand.

There will be no difference in the quality of our cement and the present high standard will continue to be maintained.

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WAY TO ECONOMISE
All articles and requisites for ordinary use of travellers, tourists, etc. at rates which defy competition and of quality which challenges comparison . . . .
English made Leather Suit Cases and Bags, Steel Trunks, Dressing and Sleeping Suit, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fancy Socks and Stockings, Under wear, Cork, Pith and Felt Hats and Helmets, etc., etc. . . . . . .
NO BARGAINING AND WASTE OF TIME
You want outfitting necessaries and a visit to our shop will make your rupee go farthest.
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SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOTPATH,
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

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S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
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B 6

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Is creating a furore of enthusiasm everywhere among ladies who pride themselves upon the distinctive superiority of their menus. It is a pure vegetable oil, absolutely free from animal fats and greases, is wholesome, delicious, highly digestible, and all throughout India it is supplanting lard for shortening, cooking butter for frying and olive oil for salads, sauces, etc.

SOLD by all progressive dealers in the following sizes :—

1 lb. tins, 6 annas each; 3½ lbs. tins, Re. 1 each; 35 lbs. tins, Rs. 8-8 each.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Phone 2136)

Can be had from { BOMBAY: D. C. Oomrigar & Co., Market; Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Times Buildings; Shroff Bros., Opp. Whiteaways, Fort; Maratha Agency Stores, Girgaon. POONA: Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores. AHMEDNAGAR: Cursetji & Sons. LONAVLA: Railway Co-operative Society Ld. Also from all progressive Dealers and Stores.

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„ Penal Code ..	4	Swami Vivikanand ..	2
Mulla's Civil Procedure for Students with supplement	5	Indian National Evolution by Ambica Charan Mazumdar	2
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Mulla's Mahomedan Law..	4	Sketch of Sir Subramaniah Ayier	1-4

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H. H. THE CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI.

SIR PARSURAMRAO PATWARDHAN, K.C.I.E.

Who returns from the Front to-morrow. It will be remembered that his Highness made a gift of Motor Ambulances prior to his departure for the Front.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON WAGREES.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector Taki of the C. I. D charged Alla Gora and Daya Laxman, Wagrees, with burglary and theft of ornaments worth Rs. 7,235 belonging to one Kasamkhan Ahmedabhoy, a Mahomedan living in Khetwady.

It was proved that on the 4th instant Kasamkhan's house was broken open and ornaments and property was stolen. On information being received by the Police, Inspector Banumia of the C. I. D. sent one of his subordinates to Broach and had the first accused arrested there, on the 9th instant. On the same day Sub-Inspector Bahudin of the C. I. D. arrested four persons in Bombay named Mitha Gora, Ganda Bijal, Anna Poonja and Hassan Natha and recovered from them property of the value of Rs. 5,860 belonging to the complainant. Another man named Mula Megha was also arrested after some days on whose statement the second accused was arrested.

Both the accused pleaded guilty and as they were old offenders they were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

COCAINE AT MAHIM.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Chief Excise Inspector Nariman Doctor charged one Nadally Samsadally, with selling two and possessing nine packets of cocaine without a license.

The accused was arrested selling the cocaine at the Mahim Fair, and on searching him the nine packets were found on his person.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSURANCE AGENT IN TROUBLE.

SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 24.

Mr. E. Stokes, late agent at Moulmein of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., was yesterday found unanimously guilty by a jury at the Moulmein Sessions of criminal breach of trust of sums aggregating Rs. 1,200 paid to him as insurance premiums and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

NO NEW YEAR DAY PARADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

In accordance with the wishes of the King-Emperor that no ceremonial parades should be held or salutes fired on State occasions during the war, the customary 1st January Proclamation Parade will not be held at any station in India. This follows the procedure which was adopted on the occasion of the King-Emperor's birthday.

The death took place on Monday morning in Calcutta of Mr. U. Ray, the well-known pioneer among Indians of three colour and process printing. Mr. Ray had been in bad health for some time and the illness took a grave turn on Sunday night, the end coming rapidly next morning. Mr. Ray was a careful craftsman and possessed in addition a wide knowledge of the theory of photography and colour printing. He was a frequent contributor to the technical journals of England and America on questions connected with reproduction and the work of his press in Gurpar road is a well-known feature of the periodical press of Bengal. Mr. Ray, who was fifty-two at the time of his death, was a member of the Brahmo community.

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

H. H. MAHARAJA OF PATALIA'S BAT FETCHES RS. 1500.

Mr. J. E. Jackson, Honorary Cricket Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana writes to say that he has received the sum of Rs. 1,500 towards the fund for the bat used by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. Certain members of the Byculla Club did not like to think that the bat should only realise Rs. 100 and Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomanjee, the purchaser, was approached to ascertain wehther he would care to relinquish it. He has, however, presented the bat to the Parsi Gymkhana, but very kindly sent a cheque for Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 100 and said that he would send another Rs. 500 if a similar amount could be realised. This has been collected by certain members of the Byculla Club, so that the total sum as stated above comes to Rs. 1,500.

LATE SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

PARSI STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At a meeting of the Parsi Students' Society of England held in London on Saturday November 27th, 1915, it was resolved:—

That this specially convened meeting of the Parsi Students' Society of England puts on record its deep sense of sorrow at the untimely and melancholy death of the Hon'ble Sir Phirozesha M. Mehta K.C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., barrister-at-law, and its appreciation of the noble example he set to the people of India in self-sacrifice, patriotism and devotion to public life which he put before all considerations personal, family, or communal. The Parsi community of which he was a most distinguished member feels his loss very acutely, and India as a whole feels it still more keenly as at this stage of her national existence she can ill-afford to lose such brilliant and devoted sons as Sir Phirozesha and the late Mr. Gokhale for whom our tears are not as yet dried.

It was further resolved that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to Lady Mehta with the expression of the Society's sympathy and condolence at her late bereavement.

ALL-INDIA HINDU CONFERENCE.

We are requested to state that in view of the great press of engagements during these days an effort will be made to finish the proceedings of the Hindu Conference if possible in a single sitting *i.e.*, on the 26th December, 1915. Those desirous to attend the Conference have been requested to make it a point to come on the 26th December at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Under the auspices of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, an informal meeting of a few gentlemen interested in the movement to have a second-grade college in Surat was held on Sunday last in the Sarvajanik High School building, to consider what steps may be taken to push the movement forward.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D-7

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HOW to feed Baby is often a great worry to mothers who are unable to nurse their babies themselves. Ordinary cow's milk—however prepared at home—is not a suitable substitute for the mother's milk. It is acid in reaction, contains harmful germs and forms dense curds in the stomach that cannot be digested. Decide to use the 'Allenburys' Foods which are the only series of Foods scientifically adapted to the growing requirements of the child. You will be delighted when you see how well your baby thrives on this Method of Infant Feeding. The 'Allenburys' Foods are free from all dangerous organisms; they are portable, being in powder form and in sealed packages. The Milk Foods Nos. 1. and 2 require the addition of hot water only to prepare them for use.

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Unsolicited Testimony.

A Doctor writes: Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—A motherless infant in my charge, who has been reared from birth on your sizes of Foods, is doing well. He is at present over a year and a half old, and though he has been weaned, yet your Food No. 3 is a major part of his daily diet.

I enclose herewith a photo of the said infant, and I shall try in my next to send particulars about, and a photo of, another motherless baby, in a family I know of, who is being brought up at my instance, on your milk foods. I am, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully, (Dr.) S. N. B.

A Nurse writes: Colombo.

Dear Sir,—I consider it (the 'Allenburys') a most excellent food, and have always found it agree with the Mother's milk. One baby was born with ulcerated bowels, and the ulcers perforated the bladder. However, your food was the means of saving his life. Another baby weighing four pounds, was saved by means of 'Allenburys' food. They are both fine children now. Yours truly, (Nurse) E. S.

A Mother writes: Calcutta.

Dear Sir,—I have one little girl, 4 years old, whom I brought up on your milk foods, and I am now giving it to my second (9 weeks old.) I have found it splendid for my little ones. I am so glad, because I have heard many mothers out here say it is difficult to get a food to suit their children. Mrs. W. A. Randall.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Indian Industrial Conference, 2nd day, 8-30 to 10-30 a.m.
"Home Rule League Conference," China Baug, 4-30 p.m.
All-India Bhatia Conference, 2nd day.
Arya Samaj Anniversary.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy: God." 8-30 a.m.; Lecture by Mr. Jinarajadasa, on "World's Reconstruction: National and International," 5-30 p.m., Gamdevi.

SUNDAY, December 26.

All-India Bhatia Conference, 3rd day.
Arya Samaj Anniversary, 2nd day.
All-India Hindu Conference, Madhav Baug.
All-India Theistic Conference.
1st Sessions of the Indian Commercial Congress, Town Hall, 11-30 a.m.
Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy: Man," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia with English mails due at 5 p.m.

MONDAY, December 27.

Arya Samaj Anniversary, 3rd day.
All-Theistic Conference, 2nd day.
All-India Hindu Conference, 2nd day, 8-30 a.m.
30th Sessions of Indian National Congress, Congress Pandal, 11 a.m.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy: Right and Wrong," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, December 28.

Indian National Congress, 2nd day.
All-India Kshattriya Conference.
All Hindu Dinner, 8-30 p.m.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy and Brotherhood," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 29.

Indian National Congress, 3rd day.
All-India Kshattriya Conference, 2nd day.
All-India Jain Conference, Hira Baug.

THURSDAY, December 30.

All-India Temperance Conference, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road.
All-India Moslem League,
Indian Social Conference.
All-India Jain Conference, 2nd day, Hira Baug.

FRIDAY, December 31.

All-India Moslem League, 2nd day.
Garden Party by the Hindus of Bombay to the Members of the Moslem League, at 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Notice to Corresponents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY,

Corps Order by Captain Newman Taylor, Commanding.

December, 24.

No. 1113.—CLOTHING.

All great coats and water bottles to be returned to Headquarters as soon as possible.

No. 1114.—LEAVE.

The undermentioned are granted leave from dates stated:—

Lieut. D. C. Hurlbatt from 23-12-15 to 4-1-16.

No. 241 Sapper Cheslie one months leave from 23-12-15.

No. 3 Company, KIRKEE.

No. 1115.—PARADES.

Sunday 26th.—Arsenal Section Gun Drill at 7 a.m.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery Rifle Association A Spoon Shoot will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 26th inst. Distances 200, 500 and 600 yards. Trains leave Colaba at 8-30 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6-15

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

THE CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

Arrangements have been made for a [illegible] and Variety Entertainment (by [illegible] only) at the Catholic Gymkhana [illegible]w. Admission to the Pavilion and [illegible] will be limited to ticket-holders [illegible] The Excelsior Band, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Saldanha, will play the following selection of music, commencing at 5-30 p.m.

March.—A Bunch of Roses ..... R. Chapi.
Overture.—Poet and Peasant ..... Suppe
Valse.—The Girl on the film ..... Sirmay
Selection.—The Girl in the Train ..... Leo Fall.
Egyptian Serenata.—Amina ..... Lencke.
Two Step.—Waiting for Robert E. Lee ..... Pether.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bon[illegible] V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play on Monday a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Malwa with the homeward Mails of the 19th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. yesterday.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

The Mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m. tomorrow. Mails will be despatched only for Muscat, Bushire, Fao, Bahrein, Koweit, Mohomerah, Busra, Jask and Chabbar.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There was not a single case of plague in Bombay yesterday. The total number of deaths from all causes, was 65, against 54 on the corresponding day of last year and 88 in 1913.

MAZAGAON INSTITUTE ANNUAL SPORTS

The Mazagon Institute Annual Christmas sports and treat for children will be held to-morrow at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gloria Church compound, Byculla. The Institute's Annual New Year's Dance will be held on the New Year's Day in the Marble Hall, Byculla.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In connection with the 23rd Session of the Theistic Conference, there will be held at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, a public meeting, at 6 p.m. on Monday the 27th instant when Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra and others will address the meeting.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. C. Jinrajadas M.A., (Cantab) will deliver a lecture to students only on "What India needs of her Youth" at the Theosophical Convention Pandal, Gamdevi, on Monday the 27th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Admission will be free and seats will be reserved for lady-students.

NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE 1915.

The sittings will commence on Thursday, the 30th December 1915 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress pandal. The garden party in honour of the President will take place on Friday the 31st instant 1915 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai's Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road.

THE 12TH ALL-INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

This Conference will meet at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, the 30th instant, at the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, Girgaon. A large number of names of delegates from various temperance organizations scattered throughout the country has already been received, and fresh lists are coming in daily. The Hon. Rai Gokal Prasad Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., of Allahabad, will preside.

ALL-HINDU DINNER.

We have received the following communication from the Secretaries of the All Hindu Dinner Committee:—

An Intercaste Hindu Dinner will be held on Tuesday the 28th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Moozafferobad Hall, opposite the Panalal Terrace, near the Grant Road Tram Terminus. The dinner is open to Ladies and gentlemen of the several castes of the Hindu Community, and it will be of a purely vegetarian character.

Those desirous of joining in the dinner will kindly communicate with the Secretaries at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay by the 27th instant the latest.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bavabere Gino Cecchi has been appointed Consul for Italy at Aden.

It is notified that Masket Order in Council, 1915, as republished, shall come into force from 1st January, 1916:—

Captain G. F. W. Anson is posted to Peshawar.

Captain R. G. Macbrayne, 15th Sikhs, officiates as Inspecting Officer, Punjab States, Imperial Service Infantry.

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera.

Mr. W. A. C. Lothean, Assistant to Political Agent, Bundelkhand, is vested with the powers of the Additional Sessions Judge.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers to be 2nd-Lieutenants, Infantry Branch: H. P. C. Brown the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, H. C. Lewis, C. H. Balory, W. F. Harding.

Colonel A. M. Bruce (unemployed list) is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

The following promotions are gazetted:—Majors to be Lieut-Colonels.—A. V. Alexander, 74th Punjabis, G. A. H. Beatty, 9th Horse, S. W. King 17th Infantry, A. G. Prichard, 2nd Lancers, C. H. Ward, 4th Rajputs, J. F. Finnis 53rd Sikhs, W. C. Nicholson, 8th Infantry, A. K. Rawkins, 24th Punjabis, C. Mackenzie, 13th Lancers, J. S. Swan, Supply and Transport Corps.

The services of 2nd-Lieutenant L. J. Carroll, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are dispensed with.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction an increase of Rs. 25 per mensem to the Indian pay for British Service Officers up to the rank of Captain (on promotion who have been granted commissions from the ranks subsequent to the 1st January 1914, and during the period of the present war. This increase of pay will have effect from the 1st April, 1915, in the case of those holding commissioned rank on that date and from the date of commission in the case of those granted a commission subsequent to that date.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that American cotton sales at Lyallpur and Sargodha have been very successful. In no case did cotton fetch less than Rs. 2-8 per pound above the average price of country cotton and the best samples secured Rs. 3 per maund in excess. American cotton has done better than country cotton this year though in neither case can the cotton crop be called good. Other sales of American cotton will take place in January.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

CLEVER SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS.

MR. JOSEPH BLASCHEEK AND MISS ALYCE.

Austin, who opened a season at the Excelsior last night are a pair of clever Society entertainers, who succeeded in keeping a well-filled house in good humour for the greater part of the evening. Mr. Blascheek is a very versatile mimic and character actor, and he delighted the audience with his sketch of a country J.P., grossly ignorant of the law and everything else, and intensely pompous and ossessed with a sense of his own importance. Humorous and preposterous as the character Mr. Blaschcek presents is, it is hardly an exaggeration for the County Benches in England are not without types which approximate very closely to it. This was the best thing that Mr. Blascheek did; indeed one was sorry that he did not give us more of this sort of thing, for his excursion as an elocutionist, in the famous scene between Cassis Cassius and Brutus, from Julius Caesar, was far below his magisterial parody in merit, and not a little tiresome to people out for a light evening's entertainment. There was, too, a little too much harping on the baby style of duet in songs that were not excruciatingly amusing. Both Mr. Blascheek and Miss Austin showed that they can be so intensely amusing in genuine character impersonations, that one wanted a good deal more of that class of entertainment. One must not forget to mention, however, that Miss Austin, in a serious moment, played a woll-known composition of Chopin with pronounced delicacy and sympathy of touch and admirable phrasing, and was very deservedly encored.

The early part of the programme consisted of the Pathe Gazette and some official pictures of the King's recent visit to France, his meeting with General Joffre and review of French troops. In both films there are some striking pictures. The Gazette has a series of Queen Mary reviewing troops at Winchester and inspecting ambulance waggons, on behalf of the King, which are most striking. We have seldom seen on the cinema a royal personage so splendidly "caught" as Her Majesty has been in this instance. She is right in the forefront of the picture and, if any one ever had any doubt as to her Majesty's charm of manner, he would easily have it removed by this picture, which has caught the Queen's delightful smile in conversation in the most unique way. The pictures of King George are equally striking and give one as intimate an inspection of his Majesty and those accompanying him, as we had of Lord Kitchener in the trenches a few weeks ago.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

For the benefit of those who enjoy good pictures and music a special programme is being put on at the Royal Opera House for to-day only. The new week's programme starts to-morrow (Sunday).

No subject could be better for Christmas Day than "Ivanhoe," when it is enacted amid typical British scenery and in famous ruined castles, especially when the cast contains such famous people as those in this film version. The other items are fully described on our advertisement page.

For to-morrow the comedy and drama films vie with one another for pride of place. The former is called "Max is love-sick," and shows the popular French actor in many curious situations; one of which is novel to him, being in an aeroplane. "A Maid of the Wild" is a gripping human story splendidly acted. The backwoods scenery is particularly deserving of mention. The other two films which make up the programme are "The King's visit to France" and "Winter Sports in Switzerland." Both are triumphs of photography.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The third instalment of that great mystery serial of love and adventure "The Zudora Mystery" will be shown to-night at the above theatre. At the two previous weeks' shows, there was something like 16,000 feet screened. Unusual in conception, the serial is also conspicuous for its exceptionally good quality. Each of the episodes is a perfect finished drama in itself. The production is elaborate in the extreme, and great scope is afforded for spectacular effect. The role of the heroine, that of Zudora, is charmingly played by Marguerite Snow, while the feminine "heavy" is the presentation of Mary Elizabeth Forbes, and she performs her part very creditably. Harry Benham, Sidney Bracy, James Cruze, and Frank Farrington, all familiar names to the public, support various roles in the play and their acting and characterisations generally are admirable. The good work of the artistes is rendered doubly telling by the elaborate staging of the salon and the natural settings in which the other scenes are placed. In addition to the above, there is a comic film and the latest news addition of the Gaumont Graphic.

WOLFRAM INDUSTRY AT TAVOY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 24.

Mr. H. Wollaston, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, P. W. D., Burma, left for Tavoy, to superintend different activities of the P. W. D. in the wolfram areas. Sir Harcourt Butler is doing everything possible to facilitate the working of wolfram deposits and increasing the output in Burma in accordance with the Home Government's wishes.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT-ELECT.

The Secretaries of the Indian National Congress, have issued the following Press Note:—

The Congress will commence its sittings on Monday, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.)

Sir S. P Sinha, the President-elect, will arrive at the Victoria Terminus by the Calcutta Mail to-day at 1-30 p.m.

There will be a procession in his honour soon after his arrival. It will start from the western entrance of the Railway Station facing the offices of the Municipal Corporation and the route fixed for it is via Crawford Market, Sheik Memon Street and Moti Bazar to Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank, Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road. At the junction of the last two roads, the procession will terminate. Thence the President-elect will proceed to the compound of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar's Jaymahal Palace, the small bungalow in which has been kindly placed by His Highness at the disposal of the Reception Committee for accomodating the President-elect during his stay here.

Every member is requested to be present at the Victoria Terminus Station a little before the arrival of the train to accord a warm and cordial welcome to the President-elect, and to join the procession in his honour and give him, on behalf of the Reception Committee of the Congress and the citizens of Bombay, a hearty reception befitting his high position and worthy of our great City.

RULES FOR ELECTION OF DELEGATES

A SATARA PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATARA, Dec. 24.

Rao Bahadur Pathak, President, Satara District Congress Committee, has to-day wired *in extenso* to Mr. Subbarao, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, the Satara protest resolution regarding the fresh restriction imposed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee regarding the election of delegates by District Congress Committees. Mr. Subbarao is urged to place the resolution before the All-India Congress Committee to-morrow, and obtain their decision.

PROPOSED HOME RULE LEAGUE.

A POONA MOVEMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 24.

A conference of the leading Nationalists of Bombay, Berar, and the Central Provinces was held this afternoon at the Sarvajanik Sabha rooms under the Presidentship of Mr. G. S. Khaparde, formally to decide upon the steps to be taken to establish Home Rule League. Letters and telegrams of sympathy from absent members and also a communication addressed to Mrs. Besant by some Bengal Nationalists, were read.

Mr. Tilak then addressed the gathering followed by Mr. Phansalkar of Satara.

A discussion followed with the result that the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"In view of the consideration that it is necessary to have an organization working strictly by constitutional methods and based on lines so broad as to include everybody willing to join and promote the cause of self-government within the British Empire, this meeting is of opinion that a committee of thirteen representative members with powers to add, be appointed to determine whether it is desirable to establish a league to obtain Home Rule for India, if so what should be its constitution, in what manner co-operation should be given to and received from similar institutions started in the country and to announce the result by the end of March 1916. The draft of a letter addressed to Mrs. Besant embodying the above resolution, on behalf of the conference, was read out and adopted.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF DURBHANGA.

Maharajah Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur of Darbhangha was entertained last evening by Sir Vithaldass D. Thackersey and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass at Damodar Bhuvan, Warden Road, Malabar Hill, and to meet him a large number of people were invited to an "At Home" which continued in sociability for over an hour. It was an exceedingly pleasant evening, and among those who accepted the hospitality of the hosts were—The Hon. Mr. Chaubal, Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Sir P. D. Pattani, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Mr. Hajee Yussuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Pheroze C. Setna, Mr. Salehbhai Barodawalla, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Revd. Dr. Mackichan, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudolkhar, the Hon. Mr. M. Ramjee, Rao Bahadur K. N. Sailer, Mr. R. J. Tata, Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdass, and others.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

Crop telegrams for the week ending the 18th December, report that the weather was clear and cool with occasional clouds during the week. Very slight showers were reported from the Punjab, Rajputana, and the United Provinces where standing crops on wet areas were in good condition. In the Punjab the yield was generally normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. The prices were generally stationary and ranged between warning and scarcity rates. The general report from all parts of the country about standing crops was favourable. Fodder for cattle is sufficient and drinking water plentiful. In Bengal where distress conditions were reported from Bankura and Tipparah test works were pretty well full and gratuitous relief was given to 16,092 against 1,414 in the previous week. In Behar and Orissa distress was only prevalent in Manbhum where 1,640 people had been on test works.

LORD WILLINGDON AT AHMEDABAD.

VIST TO FANCY FAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 24.

Lord and Lady Willingdon and party arrived here this morning and were received by Mr. Pratt, Commissioner, and Mr. Painter, Collector. Their Excellencies drove to the Fancy Fair where they were received by Mrs. Pratt, President of the Ahmedabad women's branch of the war fund, Mrs. Painter, Chairman of the Fair Committee and prominent ladies and gentlemen. There was a large gathering at the Fair to accord a hearty reception to their Excellencies.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour their Excellencies were garlanded and introduced to several ladies and gentlemen amongst whom were Sir and Lady Chinubhai, Mr. and Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Khan Bahadur Vakil and others.

Their Excellencies were then conducted round the stalls where they purchased "saris" and many other articles.

Then then motored to Mr. Pestanshah Nusserwanji Vakil's Victoria Ironworks. Mr. Pestanshah received the party. There was an arch with the patriotic inscription "Road to Berlin via Victoria Ironworks" with which the party was greatly pleased. Then the party was taken round the workshop and shewn the different processes of shell manufacture. Mr. Pestanshah presented their Excellencies a half-size model in silver of a 13 lbs. shell which the factory is turning out. Each of the visitors were also presented with smaller models of the shell in silver. The Governor thanked Mr. Pestanshah and expressed great pleasure at all that they had seen. Their Excellencies drove to Shahibaugh and thence started for Sind at 11 o'clock.

Sheth Jamnabhai Bhagubhoy opened to-days fair and gave a donation of Rs. 500.

MISS KENEALY.

"AN OVERWHELMING WAVE" OF SYMPATHY.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

At Bow-street on Nov. 27, before Mr. Hopkins, Miss Annesley Kenealy, the novelist, was charged on remand with having attempted to commit suicide in the Law Courts on November 19 at the conclusion of a case in which she was the plaintiff.

A surgeon from Charing Cross Hospital said the defendant was fully conscious when admitted, and there were no symptoms of poisoning. He saw a bottle, but could not say whether it had contained morphine. She was detained in the hospital as a precautionary measure.

In reply to the defendant, witness said an injection of ether before taking morphine would affect the pulse, but he did not think it would prevent the morphine taking effect.

Defendant: Would you be surprised to know that I took ten tabloids?—Yes.

The magistrate intimated that he would be willing to help to a satisfactory arrangement, or send the case for trial.

The defendant said she thought she had the right to have the contents of the bottle analysed.

The Magistrate: That might only be supplying you with particulars for an action against your chemist.

Defendant: It would be an answer to the innuendo that I was not acting in good faith.

The Magistrate: If a certificate showed the liquid was harmless, it would, of course, show that you did not intend to destroy yourself.

Defendant: It would show that I am an entire fraud, and not an honest person.

HER NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Miss Kenealy went on to say that she had been driven to the act by persecution.

The Magistrate: I had hoped that your nerves would be set up again.

Defendant: How can nerves like mine be set up in a week?

She asked if she was sent for trial would the contents of the bottle be analysed.

The Magistrate: You are seeking to establish that the bottle was full of poison, and that you were so anxious to kill yourself that you took it.

Defendant: That is my position; and I am sorry I did fail under the circumstances.

The magistrate asked if she was willing to give an assurance not to act in that hysterical way again.

Defendant: I can give an assurance that the overwhelming wave of sympathy has given me the security to write another book and earn my living.

Relatives of the defendant came forward and entered into sureties for her good behaviour for six months.

Defendant: Will you bind Messrs. Smith over to be of good behaviour?

The Magistrate: They are not before me. Please go away with your people, and let them help you.

Mr. Bodkin, for Messrs. Smith and Sons, informed the magistrate that there was not a word of truth in the reflection cast upon them by the defendant.

POONA OPEN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The eighth match in the Tournament was played between the Engineering College and 2/1 Hants Battery and ended in a draw by 2 goals to 2. The match will be replayed to-day on the same ground at 4-45 p.m.

ANGLES OF PITY.

A PLEA FOR THE TOTALLY DISABLED.

BY MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL.

Those who attend in the birth-chambers of the world tell us that a Mother's eyes linger longest in love and pity over those infants who are put into their arms maimed, halt or blind, over the weakling who seems unfitted for the burden of life, and most of us know of some household that centres round a child doomed from the first to a few years of fragile existence before merciful death comes to release the happy soul from the unhappy body; death that, merciful though it be brings to the survivors tears more bitter than those shed over many a normal life cut off in its promise. It is an attribute of womanhood, this utter compassionate care for those handicapped in the great Race. It comes, I think, from a sense of justice; from a feeling that they have not had their fair chance.

And so with this fundamental attribute as its basis, the heart of womanhood goes out wholly to those who, having had such chance who having realised the glory of youth, of health, of strength, have given these up in order that the generations of time to come should be born as they were born—sound, wholesome, free. It is a tremendous sacrifice, this that we British women see round us every day of the week in this terrible War.

Almost hourly, men who went over the seas full of youth and strength are being brought back over the seas disabled, crippled for life. Some of them bereft of leg or arm may yet with infinite patience and cheerfulness resume somewhat of their old place in life. Work will be found for them, tender-hearted women will marry them, and they may go down to peaceful old age surrounded by their children scarcely feeling their disablement. But what of those—and they are many—whose bodies remain a mere shell for their striving souls? A torso of a man unable to move without skilled aid, a mangled face whence feature has been shattered by a shell, limbs so wrenched out of shape that they can no longer support the body; and worst of all nerves and brain so racked by the horrors they have had to store away that even the pleasant, peaceable facts of normal life can find no foothold. What of these? In every one of them the soul still strives after the youth, the strength it has missed. Every one of those maimed bodies is a prison-house. Over such as these the heart of womanhood must surely go out as it does over the little crippled child who, for some inscrutable reason God has put into her arms.

A PALACE FOR PAIN.

To most of us women, I fancy, the reason for the devastating havoc among those who were once new-born infants in a Mother's arms is quite as inscrutable. It is impossible for a woman to imagine cause to justify such destruction. None the less she accepts it, and in the one case as in the other she sets herself to lavish greater love on the stricken ones.

She is setting herself to the task in earnest at this moment by a scheme which shall provide for their imprisoned souls such solace as loving care can give.

In bygone years there was a Pleasure Palace near London. It is proposed to turn it into a *Palace for Pain*, so that where in the old days men and women made merry on the terrace of the "Star and Garter" at Richmond, those to whom such laughter is barred forever may look out over the glorious view and realise that that Motherland for which they gave so much was worth the price by its exceeding fairness. It is good that this should be so. It is good that we should choose for the Home of the Halt, the Maimed, and the Blind a beauty spot where generations on generations of happy youth have made holiday.

But for their purpose money is needed. Her Majesty the Queen, to whom the site was gifted has most generously handed it over for the erection of a Home for disabled soldiers and sailors.

So far good. Yet to erect a fitting building which shall at once be a real hospital fitted with every scientific appliance necessary for the alleviation of disablement—appliances impossible in humbler homes—and a fitting memorial of the gratitude every British woman must feel towards these, her brave defenders, will need at least £50,000 which the British Women's Hospital has undertaken to collect.

It is a large sum, but not too large for the gratitude, the love, for the pity which must surely lie at the heart of every woman for those disabled by their own nobility. There are twenty-four millions of women in Great Britain alone. If every one of them were to give one penny the £50,000 would be doubled. But away with arithmetic. There is something beyond fractions in this eternal world that stretches far away among the stars to the very feet of the Master of Whom it is written: "And they brought the maimed, the halt and the blind, and he healed them."

CALCUTTA RACES.

KING-EMPEROR'S CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The result of the King-Emperor's Cup:—

BACHELOR'S WEDDING 1
EVETT 2
ST. ANDREWS 3

The race:—Won by 4 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 39 4/5 secs.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

ABOLITION OF EXCISE DUTY

FOREIGN TRADE.

IR DORAB TATA ON PRIORITY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

FISCAL AUTONOMY FOR INDIA.

The Eleventh Session of the Indian Industrial Conference met in the Congress Pandal on Friday amidst a distinguished gathering including the Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar of Indore and Maharajah of Durbhanga. As Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, said though the Conference was started ten years ago, this is the first time that it meets in the city of Bombay, which is second to no other city in India as an industrial town, as it is in many other respects. The reason for this, as he pointed out, has been that the Conference has held its sittings at about the same time and the same place where the Indian National Congress has met year after year. The attendance, when the Conference began its sittings, was rather meagre, especially having regard to the fact that the question of industrial development has been lately very prominently before the public eye. The address of Sir Dorab Tata, the President of the Conference, was, however, listened to with great attention by those who were present. The proceedings of the morning were not marked by any very great display of enthusiasm usual with such conferences. This was possibly due to the fact already noted that the attendance was unusually small. On the other hand, Sir Dorab Tata's speech was one which should have given much food for thought to those who are really interested in the industrial development of the country. It also contained some provocative statements which later on evoked a reply from Mr. Jehangir Petit and other speakers. After describing the unique opportunity offered to India by the war, and after emphasizing the need of self-help Sir Dorab discussed at length the four requisites of industry which needed to be borne in mind. These were raw material, labour, capital, and technical skill or science. Sir Dorab laid special emphasis on the development of technical skill or science by proper education. He then discussed the relation of State to the industrial development and summed up his address in the message of the King-Emperor "Educate, Organise, Co-operate." The morning sitting closed with the passing of the Resolution of loyalty. The President in moving the Resolution related an incident in connection with the King's visit to India which cannot but touch the hearts of the millions of India.

When the Conference met after the luncheon interval, the attendance was much larger than in the morning. The first Resolution was a formal one for the adoption of the Annual Report of the Conference. In moving this Resolution Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas paid a tribute to the work of Rao Bahadur Mudholkar, the General Secretary of the Conference. The next resolution lamented the death of Sir Pherozeshah and Mr. Gokhale and was passed in solemn silence —all those present standing.

The Resolution on technical education really began the work of the afternoon as it also infused some enthusiasm into the proceedings. Dr. Mann who spoke with great force was all throughout his speech listened with great attention and enjoyment by his hearers. He characterized the University of Bombay as the most conservative force in the country as far as technical education is concerned.. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas appealed to the capitalists to encourage and help young Indians who had received technical training in foreign countries. The Resolution on the industrial development was moved by Mr. Patro of Madras who confined his remarks chiefly on showing how Directors of Industries are generally recruited from a class of people who are least qualified to do the work and how while Government is always showing sympathy very little is being done by them in helping or developing industries. Mr. Jehangir Petit who followed him emphasised, with pointed reference to the President's remarks, that political progress must precede industrial regeneration. And that when Indians were asked to place their shoulders to the wheel, there must be some wheel to which the shoulders may be placed. The next resolution demanded the abolition of excise duty which every speaker described as in the highest degree unjust and inequitable. Mr. Gandhi who was very enthusiastically welcomed spoke on the iniquities of indentured labour. The last resolution considered by the Conference demanded that adequate facilities for technical education should be obtained for Indian students in the United Kingdom. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has had unique opportunities of knowing the grievances of Indian students, boldly and truly declared that the reason why Indian students obtained better facilities in other countries except England was that there were no vested interests there to keep down the people of India in industrial servitude. Dr. Jivraj Mehta, who has an attractive delivery, also spoke from his personal experience. He showed that though the difficulties of Indians were many, they had only two sources. One was racial and political jealousy and another trade jealousy Among those present at the Conference in the morning were, besides Sir Dorab Tata, Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar of Indore and the Maharajah of Durbhanga, Mrs. Naidu, Lady Tata, Mrs. Besant, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Vitha'das D. Thackersey, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Sir P. D. Pattani and other distinguished gentlemen and ladies.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT'S ADDRESS.

Maharaja Bahadur, Brother Delegates, ladies and gentlemen, as the Chairman of the XIth Session of the Reception Committee of the Indian Industrial Conference it gives me great pleasure to extend to you all a hearty welcome to this City, where this Conference is held for the first time. For over ten years after its existence the Conference has not held its sitting in Bombay until now for the simple reason that it has held its sittings at about the same time and the same place where the Indian National Congress has met year after year; otherwise no other city in this country has a greater claim to have the Sessions of the Conference held in it. For Bombay, as you all know is second to no other city in India as an industrial town as it is in many other respects. It is the centre and birth place of the greatest industries of India, and owes its present flourishing position as much to that industry as to any thing else. The cotton manufacturing industry of this country was first started in Bombay in the year 1854, and ever since then it has steadily grown, and so has also this city in every direction and in every respect.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

To give a short idea of its importance, I will give a few figures just to show how it has developed witnin the last 25 years. The capital invested in 1890 was Rs. 5,31,75,487, in 1900 it was Rs. 6,20,55,631, and to-day it is Rs. 7,76,86,410. The annual turn-out of cloth and yarn is as below:—

Cloth.

1901	lbs. 8,06,89,445
1914	lbs. 3,33,02,817

Yarn.

1901	lbs. 33,28,62,263
1914	lbs. 32,21,53,282

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

in 1890	59,139
in 1900	82,162
in 1914	1,09,860

Side by side with it, it would be interesting to have some figures showing the growth of the city within the same period. The Municipal Revenue in 1890 was Rs. 61,65,901, in 1900 it was Rs. 84,02,848 and in 1915 Rs. 1,29,37,000. The revenue of the Port Trust was in 1890 Rs. 41,43,000 in 1900 Rs. 53,33,000, and in 1915 Rs. 1,02,73,000. Having said so much about this industry in vain do I look round to see if there is any other in this city worth mentioning. There was, however, one a few generations ago, which, if it had lived and continued till now, would have civilisation of the world, a dimension possreached, with the growth of prosperity and sibly even greater than the Cotton Industry and might have contributed still more to the greatness of this city. What I am alluding to is the ship-building industry, which, at one time, flourished to such an extent that it was talked about in distant parts of the world. It is more than a pity that this industry was not fostered and looked after but was allowed to come to an end, otherwise it would have been to-day one of the greatest assets not only of this city but most probably of the whole country. This city has also been lately the birthplace of two industrial concerns, of an extent and importance which has not been surpassed until now, anywhere else in the whole of India. I mean the Tata Hydro-electric Works and the Iron Steel Company. It is the first time in the history of India that such gigantic works have been started by Indian gentlemen, with Indian capital, and they are to-day an example for future generations to start other industrial concerns. For the starting and working of new industries the first thing that is required is capital, and for husbanding the financial resources of a country and employing them in the right manner and direction, so that besides nearning its legitimate profit, it may help the growth and the progress of industries, there are no institutions, more apt and appropriate than banks.

BANKING.

I am glad to be able to say that in the Banking line this City has been in the foreground and has to-day in existence more than one such institution, started by the people of this country with their own money. But I must say that in the short history of the banks of this city, there has already been a black page. Within a few years of some of the banks having been started, there came a crash, which resulted in the failure of some of these and in the loss of moneys invested by shareholders and depositors. That was indeed a rude shock to those who were looking forward to the still further development of Banking business in this city, and who were taking pride in the fact that some of the largest banks were being managed by Indian gentlemen! The success or otherwise of these banks depended more upon the integrity, the honesty and the ability of their Managers than upon any thing else, and if the investing public had only inquired into the temperament and the reputation of those men, before they entrusted their moneys to their care, they would have saved themselves from burning their fingers. Immediately after these failures, there was a hue and cry from various quarters, to move Government to make such changes in the legislature controlling the Companies, so that such causes which combined to create these failures, may not happen again. Those who are acquainted with the conduct and methods of Public Companies could understand very well that it was well-nigh impossible to have legislature so effective in that direction without hampering and creating difficulties in the working of honest and properly conducted business concerns. However, Government made certain changes in the Indian Companies' Act, but I have great doubts whether they will have any such effect as was desired by those who clamoured for them. Much has been said lately about Government intervention and giving of such help and protection to the industries of the country, as are being given by other foreign Governments and chiefly Japan. There is no doubt, that such help and such intervention would be of the greatest value for the growth and starting of new industries, to enable them to fight against foreign competition, against concerns much older and therefore much stronger; and any industry in its infancy can hardly hope to fight such competition without Government help and Government support.

EXCISE DUTY.

But while the country is asking for Government intervention on behalf of new industries, those who are interested in an industry, which comparatively speaking, is in its youth but not in its infancy, are clamouring for the removal of Government intervention. It may sound paradoxical, but Government intervention in this case is certainly not in the best interests of this country and the industry concerned. That Government intervention is nothing else but the Excise Duty a Duty levied on cloth manufactured in our own country, out of cotton grown on our soil and sold in our own markets. Nobody with any sense of justice can with the greatest stretch of imagination consider this duty a fair and equitable one. We know how it was laid, at whose demand, and in whose interests. It indeed disheartens one to a considerable extent when one finds that instead of receiving the fostering care and solicitude at the hands of Government, one has to face and bear a duty of this character. It is only for the last few years, that more attention and importance is being paid to the growth and starting of industries, old and new, in this country, but on account of the cruel war that is raging at present, never was it brought home to us in a more pertinent manner than to-day, that the material welfare of a country and its people depended to such a considerable extent on its industries and manufactures. It seems strange that a country so vast and so thickly populated as India with all its mineral and other resources should depend to such a considerable extent on foreign countries, for even common things of every day use and consumption. Before the war broke out, we imported during the year 1913-14 the following articles of every day use:—

		Rs.
Confectionery	of the value of	26,33,000
Canned and bottled provision	,,	56,69,000
Milk condensed and preserved	,,	41,52,000
Biscuits and cakes	,,	44,81,000
Paper and pasteboard	,,	1,58,77,000
Angles	,,	80,45,000
Bottles and Phials	,,	21,93,000
Sheets and plates	,,	22,35,000
Funnels and Globes, etc.,	,,	17,93,000
Soap	,,	75,06,000
Boots and Shoes	,,	79,26,000
Stationery	,,	69,98,000
Umbrellas and Fittings	,,	53,10,000
Toys and requisites for games	,,	44,17,000
Cutlery	,,	28,33,000
Hides and Skins (tanned)	,,	15,37,000

These figures show how backwards we are in our industries and how other countries are benefiting at our expense. Since the starting of the war, German goods which used to flood our market and provide the people with the every day necessities of life have been stopped from coming here. But there are other countries far more advanced than ourselves, well prepared with all their knowledge of various industries, who were on the look out for fresh markets and fresh fields for their turn-outs and as a result we find that since the breaking out of hostilities, German and Austrian goods have been replaced by goods of other countries, We have the consolation that our enemies are no more making money out of us, but still we have to acknowledge that we have got other foreigners in their place instead of we ourselves being able to fill up the gap and be independent of any foreign country to a great extent. But why is it that we are so backwards in starting new industries? It is quite true that people have got used to the habit of hoarding up their wealth instead of utilising it in industrial concerns; but that habit is growing less and less. The main difficulty, however, for any one who wishes to start a new industry is that of competing with his foreign competitor, who is much older, better established and stronger than him and consequently can crush him with ease.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

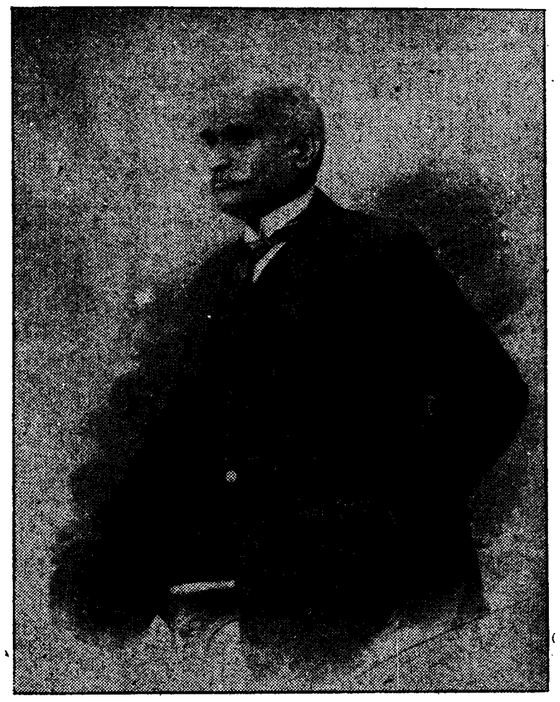
Therefore, what is the remedy? I find that there is but one remedy which would ensure the success of new industries in this country against their foreign competitors, and that is, fiscal autonomy.

Unless this country has got the power of levying duties on foreign imports in a manner that may be best conducive to the support and ecouragement of its own manufactures, new industries will find it very difficult and will rarely be able to grow and thrive in this country. Spread of education on a far greater scale, than is at present, the giving of technical instructions in all large cities in the country, the starting of departments of industries where people could go for advice, help and information, are steps which are necessary for the progress and the development of industries in India. If these steps are taken and fiscal autonomy is given in such hands that it could be used in none but the right and proper way, and above all, if co-operation is established on a permanent basis between Government and the people, then with all these, one sees a future in industrial India which would make this land one of the most flourishing, wealthiest and prosperous in the world. Lastly the most essential thing without which no country can grow in prosperity of its industries is peace, and the people of this country realise, as they have always realised, but they realise it to-day more than ever, that they cannot enjoy it free from any disturbing element either from within or without, except by maintaining and helping to maintain by every possible means in their power their proud position as a member of the greatest empire of the world. ((Cheers.)

And now before I resume my seat, I welcome you all once again and request you to elect your own President and proceed with the work of this sitting of the Conference. Loud Applause.)

The Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar then proposed the election of Sir Dorabji J. Tata as President of the Conference. The Hon. Rao Bahadur Mudholkar said, he deemed it a proud privilege and honour to move the resolution. It might be deemed a formal ceremony by some, because of the fact that the election of Sir Dorabji Tata was settled two months ago by the Committee of the Conference and by the Reception Committee. But all the same it was an important function—the election of their President—when the Conference met. He (the speaker) was glad he was entrusted with the task of proposing the election of Sir Dorabji because it gave him an opportunity of paying his tribute to the great name of Tata.

SIR DORAB TATA.



President of the XIth Indian Industrial Conference.

(Cheers.) Who was there in this country who had not heard of the remarkable individuality of J. N. Tata, who had done so much for this land? The history of the life-work of that great man was well-known It was he who developed the chief industry of this city—the cotton industry—and he who took such a prominent part in the creation of new industries which were destined to exercise marked influence on the industrial future of this country. And the work of that great man was now worthily carried on by his sons. (Cheers.) In proposing him (Sir Dorab Tata) to the presidentship of the Conference, they were not honouring him but themselves. Three years ago the speaker approached Sir Dorab Tata with a request to occupy the chair of the Conference, but he told him it was unlikely he would be in India about the time the Conference was held that year. In 1913, the speaker spoke to Sir Dorab personally on the matter. Sir Dorab was an active and courageous worker but like all good men he was exceedingly modest, and he replied that he would give any assistance that he could, but that talking was not in his line. But where he (the speaker) had failed his Bombay friends had succeeded (hear, hear) and he congratulated them on getting Sir Dorab to accept the presidentship of the Conference. The speaker had great pleasure in moving the resolution. (Applause.)

Diwan Bahadur Govind Raghava Iyer, seconding the resolution, said it would be an act of super-arrogation on his part to commend Sir Dorab's name to their acceptance in Bomaby as he came from Madras and after Rao Bahadur Mudholkar's speech. The name of Tata was a household word in India. (Applause.) It had all along been associated with consuming energy and industry and remarkable enterprise. It was not merely as the inheritor of a great name that they asked Sir Dorab Tata to take the chair, but Sir Dorab deserved that position also on his own merits. Sir Dorab had like his father shown how by patience, determination and caution, even the greatest difficulties, which at first sight might appear insuperable, could be overcome and success attained. The success of the Tata concerns was largely due to Sir Dorab Tata. (Applause.)

Rai Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing, supporting the resolution, said the name of Tata was known everywhere. The late Mr. J. N. Tata early realised that Sindh, from where the speaker came, was well-fitted for the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. He was followed in this experiment by Government, but it was he who first conceived the idea of cultivating Egyptian cotton in Sindh. He was the pioneer of most of the Indian industries and nobody held greater credentials to take the chair than his worthy successor, Sir Dorab Tata. (Loud applause.)

The motion being carried with acclamation, Sir Dorab Tata took the chair amid loud cheering, and delivered the following speech:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President in the course of his speech said:—

One hears it frequently said that great technical and scientific institutions follow, not precede, the establishment of great industries. This view has been shown to be based on a complete misreading of experience by no less an authority than the former Member for Education in the Government of India, now Lieut.-Governor of Burma, Sir Harcourt Butler. The following passage occurs in a very able Note which he prepared on Technical Education for the Government of the United Provinces some eight years ago:—

"Every civilised country has its Technological Institutes in numbers; and in almost every country except England the foundations of these institutes were laid in the earliest stages of technical education. In America the Rennselaar Polytechnic Institute was established in 1824; the Massachusetts Institute in 1865; the Worcester Polytechnic in 1868; Lehigh University in 1866; the Steven's Institute in 1871. The Paris Ecole Polytechnique was opened in 1795; the similar institute at Vienna in 1815. The German Technological Institutes date from the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century; Brunswick, 1745; Berlin 1799; Carlsruhe, 1825; Munich, 1827; Dresden, 1828; Stuttgart, 1829. Japan commenced with higher technical schools. In the beginning all these institutions were, doubtless, humble; but it is still true that in countries yearning to be industrial technical education has begun largely at the top. Technical education lower down followed as a rule after the spread of general education."

THE TATA INSTITUTE.

I may be allowed to state that it was because he held similar opinions that the late Mr. Tata sought to give practical effect to them so far as it was in his power by means of the Institution at Bangalore, known as the Indian Institute of Science. He intended it to be not a glorified technical institute, turning out a few indifferent chemists and electric operators, mainly intent upon making a living for themselves; but a sort of nursery and training ground to inculcate the spirit of original and specific research in different branches of science and industry, which might ultimately serve as a means for the development and prosperity of the country. Here I do not hesitate to quote an extract from the articles of incorporation of the Carnegie Institute which flourishes in the United States. The articles declare that the purposes of the founder was "to encourage, in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research and discovery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." These were also my father's aims in promoting the foundation of this Institute. How far the Institute at present answers to this idea, I do not propose to discuss here. But that was the idea of its founder; and we may hope that, if it is not all that it should be now, it will ere long become a faithful expression of his conception of its aims and purpose.

Sir Harcourt Butler, you will have noticed, indicates that England was an exception to the general rule, that technical education has begun largely at the top in countries yearning to be industrial. The disadvantages incidental to this want of higher technical education have never been realised in England as they are to-day.

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

This is a field which pre-eminently belongs to the State. I shall refer later to the function of the State in industrial development; but scientic research needs such large endowments that only the State can provide it. When, however, we talk of scientific education let us be quite clear what we mean. It connotes at the top the the creation of that atmosphere of scientific machinery for higher scientific study, for knowledge and research which will permeate all our industries. Sir Norman Lockyer once said that the greatest economic asset of Germany was not the possession of a few great scientists; other countries possess as good scientists and as good brains; but the possession of a diffused knowledge of science. We want to build up in India that diffused knowledge of science. Below this we want technical schools to increase the skill of our craftsmen; museums and exhibitions to bring this knowledge home to the people in the most practical and instructive manner, namely, ocular demonstration; and universal education in order to produce a higher standard of manual labour. Then, industrial success lies not only in creating products but in studying demand. Here we enter the whole field of economics whereiff study is no less essential than in scientific research. We rejoice in the stimulus given to economic studies through the foundation of the Bombay College of Commerce and the more recently established Economic Bureau. In short, we have to make science the handmaid of our industries and of our commerce and to banish empiricism from every branch of both. I have spoken of this as essentially the domain of Government; so it is. But here as in every other field of economic activity the co-operation of our industrialists and men of commerce is demanded. There is an infinite variety of directions where the careful study of these questions by private individuals would help. This is especially the case with all those who are associated with the established industries in the country and who can help forward our industrial growth by scientifically educating their sons in every department of them.

ADVICE TO YOUNG INDIANS.

Before leaving the subject of technical and scientific education, may I venture to say a few words to our young men who after undergoing a course of special education in foreign countries are anxious to embark on industrial careers? They are entitled to much credit for their enterprise in leaving the beaten tracks of literary education with a view, while earning an honourable livelihood for themselves to increase at the same time the wealth of the country. It is the duty of, as I am sure it is pleasing to, Indian employers to utilise their services to the fullest extent and to accord them every encouragement. From my knowledge of the early careers of most of the highly paid employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Works and of the Tata Hydro-Electric Works, I can say that everyone, European or American, who is filling a position of trust and responsibility, began his career at the very bottom of the ladder, doing hard and arduous work under trying conditions with the labour of his hands and the sweat of his brow. Many of these men began—and I say "began" advisedly—their education at a University, continued it in the hard school of the workshop, and finished it in the factory. You will thus see that the man who aspires to rise to the highest places in an industrial concern has to work his way up from the lowest rung, so that he may have first hand knowledge of every part of the organisation which he hopes to control. I am sorry to note, in many of our young men who have undergone technical training in foreign countries, a certain impatience at having to begin at the bottom. They conclude at once that Indian employers are unmindful of their duty to their aspiring countrymen. What I have said to-day must convince you that this is not true of the great majority of Indian employers. Our young men should prove, in the same way as young men in other countries, that they have not only a certain amount of technical knowledge, but also determination, persistence, resourcefulness, the qualities which go to make what is called in America the "get there" spirit before they can expect employers to entrust them with responsible duties. I hope that these words of mine will be taken in the spirit in which they are intended. I feel that I can offer this advice to my youthful countrymen with rather more freedom, perhaps, than others, as one who is trying to carry out the schemes of his father in promoting industrial and scientific education, in and out of India, among young Indians, and whose sympathy with and godwill for them will be readily taken for granted.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Industrial education in the widest sense of the term is then primarily the function of the State. But a good many people wish the State to go far beyond this role and to enter into the actual field of industrial enterprise. They instance in this connection the co-operation of Japan. Now as much misapprehension exists on this subject I will digress for a few moments in order to put before you the result of inquiries which I instituted; the full investigation will be published in another form.

The most important articles of Japanese imports into India are glassware, matches, cement and cotton goods. People ask why Japan should beat us even in cotton goods

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

and the most common explanation put forward is that the bounties paid by the Japanese Government to cotton manufacturers enable them to beard us in our own homes. But is this the right explanation? The result of my inquiries is that no bounty of any sort is paid by the Government on cotton goods coming to India. Not that there are no bounties. Bounties are paid to develop particular markets but not by the Government; they are paid by the Japanese Millowners' Association. This union has enabled Japan to

1. Apply effective short time working every time that it seemed incumbent in the interests of the industry.

2. Secure cheap transportation charges for their cotton from India or America, particularly India.

3. Open up new markets by sacrifices made in common in the shape of bounties.

but as far as I can ascertain no such bounties are paid even by the Japanese Millowners Association on any cotton yarn cloths or hosiery exported to India.

Another direction in which this cry of bounties is loudly heard is in our yarn trade with China. It is common knowledge that we are losing ground rapidly in that market and here again we rest satisfied with the parrot cry of "bounties and subsidies" which prevents our going to the real defects and remedying them. What we should do is to find out by a careful study of the facts what the Japanese do to overcome the great disadvantage of having to bring their raw material thousands of miles, and next what they are doing to improve the quality of their output and to meet the tastes and requirements of Chinese buyers.

FUNDAMENTALS FOR INDUSTRIALISTS.

Next to cotton goods the imports from Japan that most attract attention are glassware and matches and attempts are being made to provide ourselves with these almost necessities of every day life. The Talegaon Works have shown how this can be done for glassware and a leaf may well be taken out of their book for new works elsewhere. The fundamentals that we have to bear constantly in mind are that

1. The consumer we have to appeal to is the masses.

2. The income of these masses is extremely small.

3. Consequently it is low price and not good finish that is the most important consideration.

The same applies to matches. I have noticed that papers have been read before this Conference giving elaborate estimates of machinery, plant, etc. These are all adapted to the costly but very efficient European labour. Our capital labour, and other conditions approximate far more to Japan than to Europe and intending promoters should turn not to Europe but to Japan for a model and for expert workmen to train our own labour in these directions.

There is another factor besides the above fundamentals that should help us to rapid success in the development of the match and glassware industries. I mean here what is termed "Natural Protection." A great deal has been said on this and other platforms of the need for us of a Protective Tariff and of what such a tariff has done for Japan. It will therefore come as a surprise to many of you here to learn that Japan had no fiscal autonomy till about 1898, but only a Conventional Tariff with a 5 per cent. duty which did not come even to 5 per cent where it has been fixed specifically instead of ad valorem. Japan's early efforts between the inauguration of the new regime in 1868 and the recovery of fiscal autonomy in say 1898 were therefore all made not under a protective tariff but a 5 per cent. tariff. We have this same 5 per cent. in India, particularly on matches and glassware with which Japan flooded our markets even before 1898, while we are even to-day—20 years later—without any glassware or match industry to speak of. What is wanted is not to dump down a factory in the first town we can think of but to study the facts of the situation thoroughly and take advantage of the natural protection. I speak in other words of the handicap of freights both sea and land and all the incidental charges that long haulages involve. I see some one advertising for suitable land for a glass factory in Bombay. He is deliberately throwing away the best protection he has against foreign competition because Bombay is not a consuming market but a very large distributing market and what he makes and sells in Bombay will ultimately have to travel many hundreds of miles into the interior. By locating his industry at an inland centre he will be placing himself at a great initial advantage as against Japanese or other foreign glassware that must pay all the haulage to such interior points. By further study of the situation a location will perhaps be found that has the additional advantage of having the right raw material at hand saving further heavy haulage charges and reducing the cost. In bulky and very cheap articles like lampware or matches such haulage charges will be found to amount to anything between 20 and 40 per cent and it should be the aim of prospective industrialists so to locate their works as to get the fullest advantage of this natural protection. As a further illustration of the importance of this point I would like to add that before deciding upon the flotation of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., it took us over a year of study to fix upon a site for the works, which combined the greatest number of advantages—especially with a view to "Natural Protection."

THE PART OF THE STATE.

I have ventured on this digression in order to clear the air of a widespread misconception. I am not one of those who think it is the founction of Government to start industries except in those rare cases where their own needs require it. Nor do I think it is the province of Government to finance, in whole or in part, new industries. The main duties of Government are, apart from the domain of education which we have considered, to conduct a scientific survey of the resources of the country; to place full information before the country in the most instructive manner possible; to provide reasonable transport facilities; and to ensure demand by giving to the products of indigenous industry their own custom, and so far as possible that of large public bodies. From this point onwards the initiative must carry from the people themselves. They must carry out the work of industrial experimentation, the investigation of the supply of raw materials, the most convenient centre of assembly, the process of manufacture and the potentialities and characteristics of the market. All our experience goes to show that when the Indian capitalist is in earnest the co-operation of the Government is freely given; once the right kind of article is produced—of a quality and at a price which will stand competition with the imported article—the custom of Government is immediately forthcoming. That is the help which the Iron and Steel Company received from Government, and we are glad to have been able to repay it with interest by providing shell steel, rails and structural materials so as to help in the prosecution of the war.

One other aspect of the relation of the State to Industry demands attention—the venerable topic of "free trade versus protection." I am afraid my knowledge of the question is confined to the fact that I know very little of it. By education no less than by association, I am a free-trader. But I admit, as has been shown at previous sessions of this Conference and elsewhere, that no industrial nation except Great Britain has adopted free-trade as its policy and that Great Britain herself did not discern its merits until she had so far outdistanced all possible competition as to be able to dispense with any protection to her industries without the least fear of injury to them. If, therefore, anybody proposes that a moderate protective duty should form an integral part of our fiscal system, I do not feel called upon to oppose the suggestion and will be content to "take the goods the gods provide." The cotton Excise Duties, of course, stand outside any general discussion of the merits of Free Trade versus a Tariff. My own views, and those of my firm, are sufficiently well known; we were amongst the first to demonstrate the unfairness and oppressive character of this impost. However, inasmuch as a protest against the Excise is to form the subject of a specific resolution to be submitted to you, I will content myself now with expressing my entire sympathy with the demand for the withdrawal of the duties. But I would point out that a protective duty by itself can be of little use in stimulating the growth of home industries. Our experience of countervailing duties on imports of bounty-fed sugar imposed in Lord Curzon's time conclusively shows that in the absence of other conditions, a manipulation of the tariff alone cannot create industries. I would, therefore, give precedence to the creation of those other conditions in our programme for the industrial regeneration of India. There are numerous ways, other than the introduction of a protective tariff, in which the State can, in my opinion, materially help the growth of industries, and I, for one, would immediately, at any rate, concentrate on them.

THE QUESTION OF CAPITAL.

Of the three other factors of industrial progress, the most important, in the sense that it is most wanted in India, is Capital. Capital, of course, is not the aggregate of wealth in a country, but that portion of it which is seeking investment in the industrial sphere. Whatever the total wealth of India may be, the portion of it available as capital has been small as compared with other countries. I do not think that the habit of hoarding prevails to-day to anything like the same extent as in pre-British times; but the people of India are still very shy of entrusting their money to concerns which are far removed from their native villages. The recent collapse of Swadeshi Banks has had the effect of retarding the tendency towards greater confidence, which was slowly growing. There are, nevertheless, signs that the people of India are becoming increasingly alive to the advantages, individual and national, of employing their surplus moneys in industrial enterprises whose prospects have been established by a thorough and careful examination by experts, which I consider the only sound way of establishing industries. No edifice ought to be begun before useful spade work has been first done under the superintendence of experts. The success of the Iron and Steel Company and the Hydro-Electric Company in raising their entire capital, amounting to six crores, in India, is a signal testimony to the awakening of our people to their industrial opportunities. In this connection, I should not omit to pay a tribute to the ready assistance and excellent example afforded by such progressive Native States as Baroda, Mysore, Gwalior, Bhavnagar, as well as by the Maharajah of Darbhangah. By virtue of their position, the Native States of India are immune from the burden which presses so hardly on British India, imposed by the defence of the country. The readiness with which the more progressive States have contributed capital to important industrial enterprises within and without their borders is some recompense for the sacrifices made by British India for the security of our common Empire. The outlook before us in this important respect is full of hope. As education spreads to the villages, the wealth of the country which is now so largely and wastefully employed in useless festivities and funeral ceremonies, or converted into clumsy ornaments, will I hope be more and more attracted to industries. I may mention here that the co-operative credit movement, which is bound in course of time to lower the rate of interest all over the country, is a very valuable auxiliary to the industrial movement. So long as it is possible to lend money at 18 or 24 per cent. to cultivators on the security of land few people will be attracted by the comparatively moderate dividends which modern industries, affected as they are by the keen competition from home and foreign rivals, are generally able to offer. Some previous occupants of this chair, I see, have discussed with greater ability and eloquence than I possess the advantages and disadvantages of the introduction of foreign capital into the country. But that question is to-day far less urgent than it used to be. The enormous destruction of wealth which is going on in consequence of the war will of necessity considerably curtail the supply of foreign capital, and India will have to rely in the coming years almost entirely on her own resources. It is, therefore, especially incumbent on promoters of industrial and commercial enterprises to ensure by the closest preliminary investigation of their prospects as well as by competent management of their affairs the confidence of the investing public. Any dereliction of duty in these respects is a crime against the nation and the country.

RAW MATERIALS AND LABOUR.

I need not say much as to the capacity of India in respect of raw materials. It is not perhaps so bounteously provided by Nature with the staples of every possible industry as it is sometimes represented to be; but it is only necessary to glance at a list of our imports and exports to see that we have or can easily raise many of them in this country.

As regards the factor of labour, just as all wealth is not capital, so the numerical strength of a community does not, necessarily represent its labour strength. A true idea of the supply of labour in a country can only be had by ascertaining what proportion of the population is able and willing to turn its hands to industrial pursuits and what amount of work it is likely to put into them. I should be the last person to bring a general charge of indolence or improvidence against the people of India as a whole. They are, no doubt, industrious and frugal in their own traditional way; but that way is, in many respects, not the one suited to a modern industrial community. In agriculture, which is the oldest as well as the largest industry of the country, the Indian ryot is probably no slacker. According to his lights—and they are by no means as dim as they have been sometimes assumed to be, witness His Excellency Lord Willingdon's recent admission that the Indian cultivator's knowledge of his business is unexceptionable so far as it goes—the ryot is a hard, patient, and persevering worker. But he is essentially a villager, with the easy-going instincts of one, and does not readily take to the conditions of life in a modern factory. Added to this is the fact that his highest ambitions are confined to his caste or group. Things will, no doubt, improve with the spread of education and of more expansive views of social and national life. There is already some improvement visible. It is, nevertheless, the case that in India a factory hand turns out on an average much less work than his *confrère* in European countries. It has been remarked by competent observers that a Lancashire mill-hand, for instance, does as much as four or five Indian mill-hands The Chief Inspector of Mines in India in his last annual report gives the following averages as the output per workmen in different countries. In India, (a) Below ground 178 tons; (b) above and below ground 114 tons. In England (a) below ground 332 tons, (b) above and below ground 267 tons. It is evident that, for modern industrial purposes, the supply of labour in India is neither plentiful nor cheap, as superficial observers are apt to conclude. The belief that the use of labour-saving machinery beyond a certain point is uneconomical in India, is, I think, a mistaken one. I am convinced that the industrial development of the country is bound up with the largest employment of automatic machinery wherever possible. This is the principle on which we have ourselves been proceeding in organising our industries, and I have found that it has seldom failed to justify itself.

May I take this opportunity of appealing to the Indian public to pay more attention to industrial matters than it has done hitherto? I have already admitted that there has been some improvement in this respect. But mere sentimental expressions extolling the importance of industries are of little avail, though even they are of some use. What is wanted is more by way of practical demonstration. The experience of the Agricultural Department in relation to industrial matters than it has done that if a new machine, not beyond the means of the average cultivator, is actually shown to produce more satisfactory results than his ancient implements of husbandry the Indian ryot is not slow to take to it. In the same way, in the domain of manufactures also, demonstration will work wonders. We must be constantly dinning into the ears of the people the remarkable things have been achieved in other lands, much less favoured than ours, by the application of science to industry. The application of science to industry reduces, among other things, the disparity arising from muscular development between one race and another, and the disadvantages of climate. It is in fact a great leveller. But even more than to the ears, our appeal must be to the eyes of the people, because impressions gained through the eye are proverbially more potent than those derived by any other means. I strongly commend to this Conference and all friends of industrial advancement, the great importance and utility of holding exhibitions and starting industrial museums in as many cities as possible, to demonstrate to the public the vast possibilities of a combination of science and industry. More than lectures and more than museums and exhibitions are of course the concrete examples of great industries raised and worked on the soundest lines. I have more than once in the course of my observations to-day laid stress on careful and preliminary investigation by the best experts of the prospects of any industry which it is proposed to be started. Even if such an investigation leads to no results, it will be a valuable education not only to those actually concerned with it, but to a much larger circle of inquirers and students.

A CONFESSION OF FAITH.

And now may I conclude with a confession of faith? Every Indian worth his salt must ask himself "How best can I serve my country?" I have chosen the path of industrial development because I am passionately convinced that it is to our industrial progress that we must look for the future regeneration of India.

If, following an illustrious example, I may venture to give a message to this Congress, and through it to my countrymen, it is "Educate, Organise, Co-operate." Scientific, technical, economic education is the function of the State, but we must take our share of the burden. If we really want higher scientific education and are determined to profit by it, we shall get it; we shall establish such an atmosphere of desire that it will irresistibly drive the chariot wheels forward. Organisation is our weak point. I assure you from the experiences of our own firm that once Indian capitalists give proof that they are in earnest the active co-operation of the State is assured. When we are treading the industrial path we are walking hand in hand with the official class and when common ends are being pursued there is little chance of the differences of opinion that may otherwise retard progress.

LOYALTY TO THE KING-EMPEROR.

Sir Dorab Tata said a pleasant duty devolved upon him to move the resolution of loyalty to H. M. the King-Emperor. In loyal Bombay no words were necessary to commend this resolution to their acceptance. In his address he had made reference to the message of sympathy delivered by his Majesty when leaving the shores of India. The speaker happened to be standing very close to his Majesty when he delivered that message, and the thing which most struck the speaker was the absolutely sympathetic way in which his Majesty uttered that message. His Majesty spoke in a manner which showed that his Majesty meant every word that he spoke and that he really loved India. This view was subsequently borne out when the speaker went to England. He was told there a most remarkable story by a member of his Majesty's staff that when the steamer moved out of the harbour, their Majesties stood on the deck, viewing the retreating shores of Bombay, with tears in their eyes, and as they lost sight of the harbour, his Majesty exclaimed: "Ah! I am afraid this is perhaps the last time that we shall ever look upon this beautiful country." There were tears in their Majesties' eyes. While in England the speaker mentioned this to Lord Crewe, the then Secretary of State for India, who said those were the exact words uttered by his Majesty and were addressed to him who was standing near their Majesties. They all felt that their Majesties loved India with the same intense love that the people of India loved their Majesties. (Loud applause.) He moved the resolution, which ran as follows:—

"This Conference, consisting of representatives of the industrial interests of the land, begs respectfully to express its deep and abiding sense of loyalty to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and to assure the British Government of the active support and co-operation of all industrial classes in this great war realising that the peaceful progress of the country and its industries is dependent on the continuance of the British connection."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Conference at this stage adjourned for lunch.

REPORT OF LAST SESSION.

When the Conference met again at 2-30 p.m., the President called upon the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, General Secretary of the Conference, to read the Annual Report and Accounts of the last session of the Conference.

Rao Bahadur Mudholkar then mentioned the main features of the Report.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai in moving that the Report as presented be taken as read and adopted, observed that the Report mentioned two important things: one was the need of preparing and publishing a revised and enlarged edition of the Directory of Indian Technical Institutions, which is published from the office of the General Secretary of the Industrial Conference Mr. Lalubhai hoped that the Conference office would be enabled to materialise its wish in this respect. The second thing to be noticed in connection with the Report was that several enquiries on important industrial and commercial subjects, from private individuals, from students etc., had been addressed to the Conference office, during the year and the General Secretary and his assistants tried as best as possible to supply the requisite information. Mr. Lalubhai paid a tribute of praise to the Hon. Rao Bahadur Mudholkar, to whom their thanks were due, he said, for the excellent work done by his office. The speaker also referred to the fact mentioned in the Report that the accounts of the Conference had been audited, for the first time last year, by a chartered accountant. Thanks were due to Mr. S. B. Bilimoria, their auditor, for his free auditing of the accounts.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani, in seconding the adoption of the Report, praised the work of the Hon. Rao Bahadur Mudholkar. The time had come, he said, when they ought to reduce the burden of labours from his shoulders. One of the ways of doing it would be by establishing branches of the Conference office in several of the industrial cities of India. Mr. Upasani hoped that the next year's Report would show a record of even greater work than had been possible to accomplish during the past year. Mr. Upasani lamented the fact that when the General Secretary had sent out 300 appeals to all parts of the country for help, he was able to collect only Rs. 8,000. The speaker hoped that wider and more cheering response would come in the ensuing year.

The resolution was then put to the vote and passed unanimously.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

DEATHS OF HON. MR. GOKHALE AND SIR P. M. MEHTA.

Sir Dorab Tata then moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference places on record its deep grief at the loss the country in general has suffered on its Industrial side, through the deaths of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, both of whom always stood up for the rights and privileges of indigenous industries and for safeguarding their interests."

In moving the above resolution Sir Dorab said that the resolution put so clearly all that was required to be expressed in regard to their feelings in the matter of the loss sustained by the loss of the two great men, that in a place like that Conference, which was reminiscent of associations with those two patriots, who had swayed so long their hearts, nothing need be said about the need of putting on record their sense of loss and of appreciation of services of both the departed to the cause of industrial development.

Sir Dorab then called upon the delegates to stand up and pass the resolution in solemn silence, which was done.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The President then called upon Dr. Harold Mann to move the next resolution which ran as follows:—

"(*a*) Having regard to the fact that the progress and prosperity of every nation depends in these times on Industrial and Technical Education, this Conference earnestly recommends the establishment of a technological faculty at principal Indian Universities and the development of the already existing technical institutions and the opening of new ones and the gradual introduction of technical instruction in primary and secondary schools.

(*b*) Recognising that no system of Industrial and Technological Education, howsoever developed it may be, can be successful without sufficient encouragement being given to persons who have received such education, this Conference appeals to men of capital and industry to help young Indians, technically trained in finding practical work and employment."

Dr. Mann said that he would deal only with the first part of the resolution—that referring to the establishment of a technological faculty and the principal Indian universities and extension of technical education in the country—leaving it to a capitalist like the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai to deal with the second part which referred to what was expected of capitalists in the promotion of technical and industrial education in the country. Dr. Mann said that he felt convinced that the time had come when a definite advance should be undertaken in the matter of extension of technical instruction in India—the advance should be on more liberal scale than had been as yet thought fit to take. If the Indian universities' education of an industrial and technical character had not developed, as it should, it was due absolutely to the universities themselves. There was an idea that "culture" occupied a higher place in education than a knowledge of industrial and technical arts. This had been an idea that had been encouraged mainly by the universities in this country, but then, these universities had been precisely the most conservative force in the country.

Proceeding, Dr. Mann said:—"We want in every university a faculty of applied science—of science applied to human needs, to manufacture and to the increase of production. We want every university to have applied science to stand and rank equally with any other faculty in the university. I want them to place it in the forefront, I want them to spend as much money as possible on applied science." He wanted technical education to be provided everywhere in the country. At present technical education was the Cinderalla of the Department—it received very little attention, little public support. It was his belief that those who held the purse strings would loose them if technical institutions properly approached those people. He also referred to the fact that at present almost all the teachers in the technical schools were "literary" people. This must be remedied.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai in seconding the resolution, dwelt upon the second part of it. He said it was merely a corollary to the first part. If the applied science-faculty was constituted in the universities, it would naturally bring into existence technically trained young men in sufficient numbers. They had as their President a capitalist who had done his best to train up technically trained young men.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu entered the Pandal at this stage and was welcomed by the audience with cheers.

Mr. Lalubhai finally appealed to all, educationists as well as capitalists and employees, to work in harmonious co-operation.

Mr. N. B. Vibhakar supporting the resolution, observed that when in all countries there was an awakening to the need of technical education, it was no wonder there was an awakening in India also. Technical education concerned not only a few classes, but the vital interests of the country as a whole, were involved in it.

The resolution was further supported by Mr. G. A. Natesan of Madras. He said that in Madras he had failed, in spite of the extensive support, he had secured for the proposal, to pursuade the Madras University to institute a faculty of commerce. But he was confident that they would succeed one day or other in their object, in spite of the cold shoulder shown their demands by the authorities. In asking for a technical faculty they were not asking too much. He earnestly asked all employers of labour to give facilities to the young men in their firms or factories to acquire technical knowledge abroad. Prof. D. D. Kanga endorsed the previous speakers' remarks.

The resolution was then put to the vote and passed unanimously.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Mr. A. N. Patro (Ganjam) next moved:—

This conference desires to place on record its opinion that for the well-being of India it is the duty both of Government and the public to stimulate the old and foster new industries; while appreciating all that has been done by Imperial and Provincial Governments in this direction, it recommends for the same the following measures:—

(*a*) Fiscal autonomy should be granted to India in regard to the levying of duties both on imports and exports;

(*b*) Where the Departments of Industries do exist, they should be so organised as to effectively assist in the creation and development of industries and in the Presidencies and Provinces where they do not exist they should be established.

(*c*) Industrial survey should be taken of industries possible to be developed in the country.

Mr. Patro said the resolution made an appeal to both Government and the public to create new industries and to foster existing ones. Leaders of public thought had come to recognise that this was the time to take action in the matter when on account of the war there was cessation of imports from enemy countries. There was a tendency in the country to take advantage of the situation but that tendency was limited by circumstances. As the President had so well pointed out in his address that what was required was not merely enthusiasm or capital but investigation to find out what new industries should be created, what field there was for them and how existing industries should be fostered. The second part of the resolution asked for fiscal autonomy. This was advocated even by Sir Valentine Chirol. And unless that was granted it was not possible to start new industries and to foster existing ones. This should be done before the war was over, otherwise on the cessation of the war enemy countries would dump the markets of the world with their goods and would be able to put their industries on a strong basis. Englightened and responsible opinion on all sides agreed that no progress was possible until India was granted fiscal autonomy. The speaker was of opinion that some sort of protection was necessary to protect India's nascent industries. What was required was scientific protection for the purupose.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, seconding the resolution, said it focussed the ideas and demands of the country in a concrete and practical form. He was not one of those who felt that the commercial and industrial regeneration ought to precede the political regeneration of the country. He said political regeneration ought to have the premier place in their programme (Applause), though he admitted that the industrial and commercial regeneration of the country should have a prominent place in their programme. What had given this place of subservience to a country which was so phenomenally rich in money, and which did not suffer from any lack of labour? He admitted enterprise in this country was slow and wanting and capital was shy and that technical knowledge and the application of that knowledge were not widely diffused. But the real cause of the present industrial subservience of India lay in the fact that this country in political and industrial matters was absolutely dependent on the will of England. Their interests were sacrificed to more potential interests. Times out of number they had spoken against the iniquitous excise duties and those duties still remained. The speaker was of opinion that the industrial regeneration of this country could only be obtained on their being granted fiscal autonomy to impose import duties even in regard to English goods. The Colonies had this fiscal autonomy absolutely, and there was no chance of India's industrial regeneration until it had the same fiscal autonomy. They were told to apply their shoulders to the wheel of industrial progress but they must first have the wheel to apply their shoulders to. They should have unfettered fiscal autonomy.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, supporting the resolution, said they wanted fiscal autonomy to impose import duties on goods which hampered their industries.

The resolution was carried.

EXCISE DUTY.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey then moved:

"This Conference earnestly urges the repeal of the Excise Duty on cotton goods, which is an inequitable tax and considers it very desirable in the interests of Indian industries that countervailing duties should be levied on bounty-fed and subsidised goods from foreign countries, when they compete to the injury of indigenous industries."

Sir V. D. Thackersey said they had from time to time declaimed against the excise duties but those duties had not yet been removed. But those who knew the inner working of the duties in their early stages knew that until they got fiscal autonomy their case was nearly hopeless. The duties were imposed at the behest of Lancashire, which was a powerful factor in making governments and unmaking governments in England. Even Lord Elgin, who was Viceroy of India at the time the duties were first imposed had said that he was against the duties but that the only thing that he could do was to resign the Viceroyalty of India and that even this step would not help the mill-owners. India had been given Free Trade with a vengeance. Whether or not these duties harmed the mill-industries, it was an unjust duty and should be removed.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer seconded the Resolution.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, in supporting the resolution said: I rise to give my whole hearted support to the resolution so ably proposed by Sir Vithaldas.

The subject of this resolution is not a new one as it has been before the public for well nigh quarter of a century. This question of the Excise Duty has been discussed and protests made by various bodies and associations industrial, commercial and political, and it has been fully debated upon in the past in the Imperial Legislative Council. So far it has been of no avail, but relying upon the sense of British Justice and of fair play, we have again raised this important question.

The history of this question has been fully gone into by the mover and you gentlemen, are fully aware of it. But I will now deal with the question from another point of view. The Excise was originally imposed to deprive the import duty of its protective character. England being a free trading country, no protection could on principle be given to India. Gentlemen, be it remembered whether Lord Crewe or Mr. Balfour or Mr. Bonar Law is at the helm India's constitutional position is this that while England is a Free Trader by conviction and choice India has to be a Free Trader from necessity. Gentlemen, be it also noted that before this iniquitous

(*Continued on page 13.*)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, December 25, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL SHACKLES.

The All-India Industrial Conference, which began its eleventh session in Bombay yesterday, has for the last ten years been pressing upon the attention of the Government, as well as the people the importance of the industrial and economic development of the country. It has carried on its work from year to year, guided by the recognition that the material welfare of a country, as well as its position in the scale of nations, depends greatly on its industries and manufactures and that this country, in spite of its immense possibilities, has lagged far behind the other important countries of the world in the race for industrial progress. As Sir Dinshaw Petit, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, very tersely put it, "it seems strange that a country so vast and so thickly populated as India, with all its mineral and other resources, should depend to such a considerable extent on foreign countries, for even common things of every day use and consumption." Sir Dinshaw quoted figures to show how backward India has been in its industries, and how other countries have been benefiting themselves at its expense. This industrial inefficiency of the country has long been recognized, but it has been very strongly brought home to the people as one of the revelations of the war. Since the outbreak of the war, the imports of German and Austrian goods which used to flood the Indian market and provide the people with most of the everyday necessities of life, have been stopped. But has the country risen to the occasion to supply the deficiency thus caused? Sir Dinshaw Petit gave the melancholy reply that:

"there are other countries far more advanced than ourselves, well prepared with all their knowledge of various industries, who were on the look-out for fresh markets and fresh fields for their turn-outs and as a result we find that since the breaking out of hostilities, German and Austrian goods have been replaced by goods of other countries. We have the consolation that our enemies are no more making money out of us, but still we have to acknowledge that we have got other foreigners in their place instead of we ourselves being able to fill up the gap and be independent of any foreign country to a great extent."

The Conference which met yesterday, amidst these unique circumstances, stated in more forcible terms than it has hitherto done, "the essential conditions which," to quote the happy words of Sir Dorab Tata, the President of the Conference, "alone can avail to interpret our legitimate emotion on behalf of our country's industrial progress into an effective motive of action likely to yield practical results." Sir Dorab Tata's presidential address was characterised by the practical sense, as well as helpful suggestiveness, which was to be expected from one who has not only inherited the patriotic desire of developing the industrial potentialities of the country from an illustrious father, but who has himself helped to realise it. Sir Dorab Tata himself gave his message, following the example of the King-Emperor, in the words, "Educate, Organise, Co-operate." These words embody the secret, not only of industrial, but of all progress that is worth the name. But the keynote of Sir Dorab Tata's address may be found in his insistence on the need of self-help and his conviction that it is to her industrial progress that we must look for the future regeneration of India. With this everyone who has the interest of the country at heart will agree. But Sir Dorab, in his love for industrial development, went out of his way to exaggerate its importance at the expense of political agitation. His characterization of the movement for the realization of the political aspirations of the people as one which was "showy" and meant "to catch the public eye" was not only misleading, but unfortunate and undesirable. It is true that in countries, which are free to manage their own affairs, industrial development may be considered of equal importance with political progress. But the position of India is peculiar. Here the claim of the political regeneration must precede any other for it is idle to lose sight of the fundamental fact that political freedom, which connotes the freedom of the people, not only to voice and formulate their needs and demands, but to take practical measures to fulfil them, lies at the root of all regeneration,—whether industrial, moral or educational, and there can be no regeneration which, is not preceded by political reforms. Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, therefore, very pertinently pointed out that what has given India her place of industrial subservience is that in these matters she has had to depend on the will of England and that her interests have often been sacrificed to more potential interests. The same considerations limit the scope of self-help in the development of industries,—though the need of this important factor in all progress cannot be over-emphasised.

The resolutions which the Conference passed yesterday referred to subjects which have been discussed and pressed upon the attention of Government and the people, year in and year out. They demanded technical and industrial education, the development of Indian industries, the abolition of the Excise Duty and the system of Indentured Labour and the removal of the grievances of Indian Students abroad. Sir Dorab Tata in discussing the four requisites of an industry,—raw material, labour, capital, and technical skill and science,—rightly laid the greatest emphasis on the last of these. As he pointed out, quoting the views of Sir Norman Lockyer, the greatest economic asset of any country is the possession of a diffused knowledge of science, for it is only when industry is wedded to science that the foundation of economic and industrial development may be said to be firmly laid. In this connection the President did well to remove the common misconception, based on a complete misreading of the experience of all countries, that great technical and scientific institutions follow, and do not precede, the establishment of great industries. Again, in order that the industrial development should be wide-spread and well-directed, a suitable environment is necessary. And this will not be possible, unless there exist, throughout the country, institutions teaching from the primary stages and gradually leading up to those which deal with organised research. The provision of such industrial education, in all its branches, is, Sir Dorab Tata said, primarily the function of the State. But, as Dr. Mann pointed out, this education has long been the Cinderella of the Education Department. The Resolution on Technical Education also demanded the establishment of a technological faculty at the principal Indian Universities. Such a faculty, Dr. Mann said, of applied science,—of science applied to human needs, to manufacture, and to the increase of production,—is the principal desideratum. The greatest obstacles to the establishment of such faculties are according to the speakers on the Resolution the Universities themselves, which are in this respect, as Dr. Mann said, "the most conservative force in the country." But mere technical training will not be enough, unless channels exist for its play. The Resolution, therefore, appealed to capitalists to help young Indians, technically trained, in finding practical work and employment. This appeal we hope will not be lost upon capitalists, who being too much enamoured of the efficiency of imported experts, have not hitherto been adequately responsive to the equal, and sometimes superior, claims of the highly trained young men of their own country,—with the result that, as Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas pointed out, both the capitalists and the trained youths have suffered. The Resolution on the development of industries asked for fiscal autonomy in regard to levying of duties both on exports and imports. This, as we have already said, is the only solution of the industrial problem; for, as Mr. Patro showed, without it, it is not possible to start new industries and to foster existing ones. In this connection the example of England is cited for India to follow. But, as Sir Dorab Tata pointed out, the analogy between the needs of England and India has no relevance or substance. For England herself did not discern the merits of Free Trade until she had so far outdistanced all possible competition as to be able to dispense with any protection to her industries, without the least fear of injury to them. Mr. Satamurthi, going to the root of the question, referred to the irony implied in the argument by pointing out that, while on the one hand India is not allowed to adopt English methods of governing herself, though she has been clamouring for them for years, on the other hand, the fiscal policy followed by England is forced upon her against her wishes and her interests.

The demand for the abolition of the Excise Duty has been so often put, that very little remains to be said about it. Sir Vithaldas summed up all that can be said by declaring that, until India obtains fiscal autonomy, the case for the abolition of this unjust and inequitable duty will remain a hopeless and forlorn one. Mr. Ramaswami Iyer did not put the case too strongly in characterising the duty as constituting a tyranny of the strong over the weak. The moment, for its abolition, he added, was an opportune one. For it was originally introduced with a view to allay the fear of Lancashire about the possible competition of India. That fear, if ever it existed, can now have no force. On the other hand the existence of the duty offers a premium to Japan and other foreign countries. And certainly no government that values the good will of the people whom it governs can tax an internal industry of the country for the benefit of foreign countries, by a tax which as has been admitted on all hands hits just those classes of the people hardest who are least able to bear it.

Notes of the Day.

"Tino's" Bargain.

Two telegrams from Athens this morning possess a special significance. One tells us that the Athens papers of the 21st instant report that the Central Powers were concentrating their forces at Gevgheli, a place on the Greek frontier directly north of Salonika, and were expecting to take the offensive within a week. The other describes the nature of the collusion between the Greeks and Bulgarians at Koritza and concludes with the curious information, that the Greek Government has made representations to Germany and has received assurances from Bulgaria that the officer responsible for the attack on the Greek troops will be suitably punished. If these telegrams are to be relied upon, it is clear, on the one hand, that the Central Powers intend to pursue their offensive into Greek territory and, on the other, that there is an understanding between the Greek and German Governments, the latter evidently having undertaken that, provided they are allowed to carry their operations into Greek territory without Greek opposition, they will see that the hated Bulgarians are kept out of it. Thus King Constantine has made the best of his difficulties, in his own eyes,—by handing over his country, or the Eastern portion of it, as a new cockpit for Europe. His anxiety to help his Imperial brother-in-law is thus satisfied. The nature of the bargain is clear. "I am unable," he says to Berlin, "to prevent these Entente Powers from making use of my territory; opposition means the loss of a prolific trade, which my subjects think of more importance than fighting. But I will see that you get the same facilities."

Mr. Churchill Reappears.

Mr. Churchill has not remained in obscurity for long. When he went to France, we suggested, and hoped, that it would not be long before his brilliant gifts were again made available to the service of the Crown in such high office as is commensurate with their value. It is, after all, somewhat absurd that, whatever the exigencies of political events and the difficulties of the Prime Minister in forming the War Council, one of the half dozen foremost, most energetic and most brilliant statesmen of the day,—and one whose qualities so peculiarly fit him for service in the highest councils of the nation at the moment,—should be allowed to spend his time in the trenches, where he can only play a minor, however useful, a part. Now we learn that Mr. Churchill is again in London and has paid a visit to Mr. Asquith in Downing Street. It is hardly likely that the visit was of a merely friendly character, or that Mr. Churchill would be so soon back in London simply for the payment of calls of that character. At the same time, one cannot hastily assume that he has been recalled to join the Cabinet, and it may be only that his personal assistance was required in settling some question that is related to his work at the Admiralty. But we trust, none the less, that he has been sent for to take office.

Offensive Puerilities.

Exactly twenty-six members, says "India," were present, during the discussion on the I.C.S., (Temporary Provisions) Bill in Committee and not one of them put the Indian view of the Bill. The discussion, in fact, which was a repetition in the main of the debate on the second reading, was chiefly remarkable for the puerility of the suggestions put forward. Colonel Yate demanded that members of the Imperial Cadet Corps should be drafted by nomination into the Civil Service; Sir J. D. Rees advocated the wholesale admission of Punjabi sepoys; Sir John Jardine found the acme of perfection in the military officers who are from time to time gazetted to civil employ in India. "It is impossible to write adds "India," "with patience of speeches such as these; and we are sorry to have to devote so much space this week to their record." We quite agree, but we do not propose to devote any of our own space to these piffling and offensive speeches.

Life in an Internment Camp.

Of all that has been written about the condition of Germany after more than a year of war nothing gives more valuable and direct evidence than the record Mr. Francis Gribble has penned for the "Nineteenth Century" of his experiences as a prisoner in the internment camp at Ruhleben. He leaves no doubt of the great effects of the economic pressure upon Germany:

It would, at any rate, have been useless to tell us what neutral newspaper men have told the readers of some of the English newspapers; that Germany was not feeling the blockade. Germany, we knew, was feeling it badly, and feeling it all the time. The only comestibles of which Germany appeared to possess a fair supply, procurable at a price not too extortionate, were potatoes and green vegetables; and even that statement needs qualification. The green vegetables were only abundant because, at the time when they came into season, there were no tins available for canning them; consequently the scarcity is coming, if it has not yet come. The potatoes only became temporarily plentiful when the new crop was ready. Before that date the potatoes sold for human consumption were like the potatoes ordinarily given to pigs. One was lucky if one found as many as two sound potatoes in a day's rations.

Mr. Gribble tells later of the failure of pork and of the manner in which all the German papers began to sing the virtues of a fish diet.

Germany's Loss of Confidence.

After telling how the hatred of the English which was symbolised in the "Song of Hate" has gradually worn itself out, Mr. Gribble speaks of the loss of confidence in final victory of the German people:

At first they had been convinced that their army was invincible and could gallop roughshod over the world. Then they had been furiously indignant with England for crossing their path and postponing a triumph which they still expected to achieve. Finally, they found themselves contemplating a vista of interminable strife, the issue of which no man could foresee. And that was natural; for the most sanguine of their prophets were saying exactly the same things which they had been saying twelve months before.

The German, Mr. Gribble affirms, does not yet realise that he is going to lose, but he has no confidence that he is going to win. The best to which he looks forward is an honourable peace.

Anxiety About Finance.

The German, in speaking of honourable peace, does not understand the impression that his frightfulness has made on the world. All these acts have been represented to him as reprisals:

Consequently the average German simply does not understand that anything has happened which places his country outside the pale of pity. In so far as he envisages the atrocities at all, he regards them as of the essence of all war; but he does not spend much of his time in thinking about them. The things which come home to him are the discomfort, the distress, and the interruption of trade. And he clutches eagerly at every suggestion that his enemies are as tired of these things as he is,—his companions in misfortune, as anxious as himself to return to the normal commercial relations. For he himself is getting very, very tired.

The German, moreover, is getting more and more anxious about the financial stability of the country, and the security for the big loans.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE KUM.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN VOSGES.

CRITICAL AUSTRO-AMERICAN SITUATION.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS IN MACEDONIA.

The Russians have occupied Kum, the stronghold of German agents in Persia, after a battle in which the enemy were completely defeated.

According to the Athens papers of the 21st the enemy were concentrating on the Greek frontier and were expected to take the offensive this week.

Two Russian torpedo boats chased a Bulgarian torpedo boat into Varna Bay and sunk two Turkish patrol ships

The New York newspapers declare that the United States has sent an ultimatum to Austria.

The position at Aden during the two months ending December 20th is unchanged. There was a skirmish in which the enemy lost nine killed and one prisoner, the British had one wounded.

The centre of interest on the western front continues to be momentarily at Hartmannsweilerkoff in the Vosges where the French right and centre hold all the conquered ground on a front of two kilometres.

It is announced that the British casualties in the Dardanelles up to the 11th December, including naval losses, were 112,921 of whom 1,609 officers and 23,670 men were killed or had died.

A manifesto signed by eighteen leading bankers and financiers declares that the mobilisation of the whole nation's financial resources must now be undertaken with courage and vigour, and everyone is strenuously exhorted to do his bit.

HIS MAJESTY AT SANDRINGHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The King and the Royal Family have gone to Sandringham for Christmas.

PERSIAN REBELS COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY GERMAN STRONGHOLD.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN PERSIA

ENEMY COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

GERMAN STRONGHOLD OCCUPIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.

The Russians have occupied Kum, the stronghold of German agents, after a battle in which the enemy were completely defeated.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT SHIRAZ.

QUESTION OF RELEASE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Replying to Sir Edwin Cornwall Lord Robert Cecil said that it had been decided to leave the question as to how the release of British subjects captured at Shiraz, can be secured, to the Persian Government. We however should carefully watch any developments.

SKIRMISH AT ADEN.

POSITION GENERALLY UNCHANGED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Mr. Chamberlain said the position at Aden during the two months ending December 20, was unchanged. There was a skirmish in which the enemy lost nine killed and one prisoner, and we had one wounded.

QUIET IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

General Townshend reports that the night of the 21-22nd December was quiet.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN SITUATION.

REPORTED ULTIMATUM.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

The newspapers unanimously declare that the United States has sent an ultimatum to Austria.

MILITARY SECRETS.

STEAMSHIP EMPLOYEE ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

An Irishman named Justice, an employee in a steamship company, which is subsidiary to the Hamburg-Amerika, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to obtain information regarding Canadian military activities.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

Men named Koenig and Lyndecker have been committed for trial for "organising in the United States a military enterprise against Canada." Justice has also been committed.

MUNITIONS CAMPAIGN.

QUESTION OF UNSKILLED LABOUR.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Mr. Lloyd George at Glasgow received munitions officials and trade unionists with whom he had a general exchange of opinions regarding the introduction of more unskilled workmen which is at present the most urgent problem.

Preparations have been completed for a great meeting on the 25th at which Mr. Lloyd George will explain to trade unionist representatives the need for suspending unionist regulations.

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

HOW AUSTRALIANS TREAT A SKULKER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 23.

A party of men invaded the offices of the Clerks' Union and tarred and feathered the mover of a resolution passed at the Trades Hall meeting on December 17th requesting trade unionists to disregard recruiting circulars.

The victim was then bundled into the street. The police protected him from the crowd.

KORITZA INCIDENT

GREEKS ATTACKED BY BULGARIANS.

REPRESENTATIONS TO GERMANY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Dec. 23.

Unofficial details of the Koritza incident show that a Bulgarian detachment suddenly made the attack on the pretext of pursuing a small Serbian force.

The Greek guards defended themselves in an engagment lasting three hours and the Bulgars retreated with serious losses.

The Government has made representations to Germany and Bulgaria has assured Greece that the Bulgarian officer responsible will be punished.

CENTRAL POWERS CONCENTRATING.

EARLY OFFENSIVE EXPECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

According to the Athens papers of the 21st the Central Powers were concentrating their forces at Gevgheli and were expected to take the offensive this week.

RUSSIAN RAID ON VARNA BAY

TURKISH PETROL SHIPS SUNK.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 23.

It is authoritatively stated that on the 21st instant two Russian torpedo boats chased a Bulgarian torpedo boat into Varna Bay, where the coast batteries fired without effect on the pursuers.

During the raid two Turkish petrol ships were sunk and the crews captured.

GEN. CASTLENAU AT SALONIKA.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

General Castlenau, Chief of the French Staff, has arrived at Salonika to inspect the front.

REPORT OF LANDING STILL NOT CONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London December, 22.—Dr. Donoghoe wiring to the "Daily Chronical" from Athens says: "The news that the Russians have landed at Varna is as yet unconfirmed. Dr. Donoghoe added that a neutral consul at Varna had telegraphed that the Russians were in sufficient force to resist any possible counter-attack.

London Dec. 23.—The report of the landing at Varna is unconfimed while "The Times" Bukharest correspondent repeats the story of the bombardment of the town. Other telegrams suggest that all that happened was that Russian torpedo-boats chased Bulgarian torpedo-boats to the protection of the shore batteries and drew off when the latter opened fire.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

FIFTEEN KILLED: SEVERAL WOUNDED

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.

An official telegram from Constantinople reports an explosion at a dynamite depot in which fifteen were killed and a number wounded.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

In the Commons Mr. Tennant said that the casualties in the Dardanelles up to 11th. December, including Naval losses, were 112,921 of whom 1,609 officers and 23,670 men were killed or had died.

The number of sick placed in hospital between 25th April and 11th December was 96,682.

LATER.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant stated that the Dardanelles wounded were officers 2,969, men 72,222, and missing, officers 337, men 12,114. There was every hope that sickness was decreasing.

He did not think it desirable to publish names of officers who had been relieved of command at the front. None had been cashiered.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Artillery fire continues on the whole Italian front.

DUEL IN THE AIR.

BRITISH AIRMAN'S AMAZING EXPLOIT

ATTACKED BY GERMAN BATTERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

An amazing exploit has gained the Victoria Cross for Second-Lieutenant G. S. Insall.

He was on patrol work in Flanders in a Vickers fighting machine, with a mechanic named T. H. Donald as gunner, when he attacked a German aeroplane which led him over a rocket battery. He dived, however, and gave the German a fusilade.

The latter dived through a cloud, but the British aeroplane followed and brought the German down in a ploughed field. Insall, in spite of heavy German fire, again dived and destroyed the German aeroplane with an incendiary bomb.

He then returned low and fast, firing into the German trenches and gained the British lines. The Germans fired 150 shells at the machine on the ground, but eventually he got home safely.

The Victoria Cross has also been conferred on Lieutenant Wilbur Dartnell, of the Frontiersmen. During a Mounted Infantry engagement at Maktau, East Africa, the enemy got to within a few yards, hence it was impossible to rescue the more heavily wounded.

Dartnell was being carried away wounded, but seeing the situation and knowing that the enemy's black troops killed the wounded, he insisted upon being left behind in the hope of saving the others. Thus he gave his own life.

WESTERN FRONT.

ARTILLERY AND GRENADE

PARIS, Dec. 23.

The communiqué says there was artillery and grenade activity except at Hartmannsweilerkopf where our right advanced all day. The position on the left wing is unchanged.

CENTRE OF INTEREST.

ALL CONQUERED GROUND HELD.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

A communiqué says: The centre of interest continues to be momentarily at Hartmannsweilerkoff where the French left has partially retired on the northern slopes but the centre and right on the south-eastern crests hold all the conquered ground on a front of two kilometres. The enemy artillery continues to plaster the northern slopes. A snowstorm has interrupted the operations. Mine-fighting in the Woevre, southwest of Apremont, resulted in favour of the French.

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY'S UNSUCCESSFUL BOMBING ATTACK.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

An official despatch from Headquarters in France says that early this morning the enemy made an unsuccessful bombing attack on a post near Ploegstert Wood. The day was brighter and artillery was consequently active. The preponderance of activity was on our side.

MYSTERIOUS INCIDENT.

UNDEVELOPED GERMAN ATTACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables.—London 22nd December:—Our head quarters correspondent dwells on the mystery of the undeveloped German attack on Sunday, when conditions were ideal for the use of gas.

An exceptionally heavy bombardment of the Ypres salient had preceded the gas and there was every indication that a determined attack was contemplated, but when the infantry began to follow up the gas an extraordinary hesitation overtook them.

Some turned out quickly and shaped to cross the open, but none advanced sufficiently to promise a bayonet fight. Some bolted back to the trenches. Our shrapnel prevented the others from following. In parts of the line our fire was so accurate that the enemy feared to show their heads.

A most violent artillery fight followed, the enemy searching the roads whereby reinforcements might be expected, as if they still contemplated an attack. Such misfires are not characteristic of the enemy whose purpose is generally clear. A few days may elucidate the mystery.

FINANCING THE WAR.

MANIFESTO TO THE NATION.

THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

A manifesto to the nation, signed by eighteen leading bankers and financiers, declares that the mobilisation of the whole nation's financial resources must now be undertaken with courage and vigour. With everyone anxious to do his bit, financing of the war can and will be accomplished and ultimate victory assured.

The manifesto says that the Allied fleets, by stoppage of the enemy's foreign commerce, has seriously diminished his financial strength. Simultaneously the military strength of the Allies on shore has steadily increased.

Only one thing is needed to secure victory, namely, to provide money to support the vast new armies and pay for the vast quantities of munitions being manufactured everywhere in the world.

STUPENDOUS SUMS NECESSARY.

The task of finding the immense sums needed by the Allies devolves specially upon the British people, whose manufacturing power has not been impaired by invasion, whose cities have not been destroyed, whose income is not diminished and whose exports are still greater than in 1905.

The stupendous task of raising sixteen hundred millions in the current fiscal year and eighteen hundred millions in the next fiscal year will try the mettle of the nation to the utmost, and will demand the strenuous co-operation of every individual and concentration of energies solely on production of essentials. All classes must husband their incomes most carefully.

SHIPPING SITUATION.

MR. BALFOUR'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Referring in the Commons to the shipping situation, Mr. Balfour said that an Archangel from Heaven would be unable to carry out the war without some wastage of tonnage. He did not absolutely refuse the suggestion that Government should take over the whole merchant marine but the difficulties would be enormous. He strongly urged that the munitions bills should be passed as quickly as possible because that would promote the building of merchantmen.

THE YASAKA MARU.

MILLION STERLING LOSS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Yasaka Maru went down in 45 minutes. Perfect discipline prevailed on board. The vessel was of 10,932 tons and was only built last year.

She was bound from London for Japan with a long passenger list and valuable cargo. The loss may amount to a million sterling, falling on the insurance market.

The following telegram has been received in Bombay from the Head Office, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—

Dec. 24.

Port Said telegraphs on twenty-second Yasaka Maru torpedoed without warning Tuesday afternoon. Ship sank in forty-nine minutes. All passengers and crew saved and picked up by French gunboat mid-night landed Port Said today. Accommodation provided for passengers and crew. Passengers express great admiration of skill Captain, Officers and discipline crew. Most perfect order maintained during embarkation, which was carried out with greatest promptitude.

A MAGNIFICENT FEAT.

ALL PASSENGERS PICKED UP BY A GUNBOAT.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Yasaka Maru was torpedoed without warning. A French gunboat performed a magnificent feat in picking up at midnight all the 120 passengers besides a large crew. The passengers included 54 women and 15 children. There were 81 British subjects on board and one American. The passengers pay a tribute to the splendid discipline and promptitude on board. All are now comfortably housed at Port Said.

MR. CHURCHILL AT DOWNING STREET

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Mr. Churchill in mufti visited the Premier at Downing Street.

MR. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, member of Parliament, has sailed for East Africa.

LONDON LETTER.

AN UNEVENTFUL STAGE.

RECRUITING PUZZLE.

NORTHCLIFFE PRESS.

CONDEMNED IN THE COMMONS.

PUBLIC SICK OF THEIR INCESSANT WRANGLE.

An uneventful week in the theatres of war, was marked in England by recruiting activity. The puzzle as to the intentions of the Government in regard to the distinction between married and single men was hampering operations.

The debate in the Commons on the excesses of the Northcliffe press is discussed. Our correspondent remarks that the public are sick of the incessant wranglings and miserable campaignings of Lord Northcliffe's journals.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

An uneventful stage was followed upon the period of intense activity which continued into November. Apparently we cannot expect much to happen for some time on either the eastern or the western front, and the world's attention is still fixed upon the Balkans. The negotiations with Greece are not yet concluded, and this week there is added the news of increasing tension between Roumania and Bulgaria. Lord Kitchener is home again, and so far nothing has been made public as to the results of his mission either in Athens or in Rome. From day to day the papers provide speculation as to possible turns of events, due to the Kaiser's visit to Vienna, the alleged movement of Austria towards peace, or what not. At home the Government is concerned with unsatisfactory developments under the Munitions Act, with the difficulties of the agitation against increased rents, and with the perennial business of recruiting, while Parliament and the Press alike for lack of more important material, have been devoting an altogether disproportionate amount of attention upon the Northcliffe newspapers, and an alleged attempt to destroy their influence.

MARRIED MEN AND SINGLE.

For readers out of England there must be a great deal that is puzzling about the situation created by the Government's attitude towards Lord Derby's scheme of recruiting. This is one of the difficulties which might easily have been avoided. The public seems to be agreed that the scheme as designed, with its arrangement of groups, was the most reasonable the most carefully planned of the various recruiting measures. In all parts of the country it was taken up with enthusiasm and for a time the yield of recruits kept up fully to the level of the War Office demand. Then came the dispute as to the respective positions of single and married men, and an ambiguous declaration from the Prime Minister. Nobody can understand why any difficulty need have arisen. Lord Derby's position is perfectly clear. He is Director of Recruiting under a Government who has made no proposals to Parliament for an altered military basis. Similarly Mr. Asquith's position is not in doubt. His Government has not made any recommendations to the House of Commons for the application of a compulsory system. If there was any question as to the working of the group system of calling up the men enrolled, it should, obviously, have been set at rest by means of the regular procedure of Parliament. Unfortunately, the regular procedure of our representative institutions, simple and flexible and adequate though that is, appears to be the last thing that our War Government is willing to consider; and as a consequence, in this case, we got the confusion over single and married recruits. Thousands of men, perfectly willing to be enrolled,

(Continued on page 12.)

WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH INDUSTRY AFTER WAR.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Dealing in the House of Commons with the position of British industry after the war, Mr. Runciman intimated that the Board of Trade had made investigations covering practically every department of our commercial life, specially inquiring into the use by Germans of our financial and shipping systems and the ownership of real property by aliens. He pointed out how British trade could be extended in Italy, South Africa and the East and emphasised that trade preparations did not mean that we were hankering for peace until the main object of the war had been attained.

WAR AND UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S SPEECH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

Speaking before the Pilgrims Society Sir Robert Bordon, the Canadian Premier, said that he was convinced that the war had accomplished even a closer unity of the Empire; the Mother Country and the Dominions were never before so completely united in ideals and inspiration. "I visited," he said, "many hospitals where men from all parts of the Empire were brought into close contact. Each was learning better to realise the idea of the Empire. All were determined to do their duty to the end."

FORD DAY BY DAY.

RETIRES TO A SANATORIUM.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 24.

The "National Tidendes" stated that Ford had left Christiania secretly for Bergen to catch a liner for America and was going home under doctors' orders to rest his nerves. As a fact Ford has not returned to America but has merely retired to a sanatorium and will rejoin the expedition when his health is re-established. Meanwhile it is stated that the expedition has left for Stockholm.

VICTOR OF LIEGE.

DEATH OF GENERAL EMMICH.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.

General Emmich, the victor of Liege, has died at Hanover.

VICTIMS IN MUENSTER EXPLOSION.

FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.

The "Telegraaf" says four hundred persons, mostly wives and children of soldiers at the front, were killed in the Muenster explosion.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Parliament has adjourned till January 4th.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says that the silver market was inanimate throughout the week. Few buying orders from the Indian bazaars were offset by China sales. American offerings were distinctly limited and the Continental demand is still in abeyance. The approach of Christmas contributes to the inactivity of the market.

GALLANT PATHAN DECORATED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Indian Order of Merit of the second class has been conferred upon Havildar Abas Khan, of the 40th Pathans, for gallantry and distinguished service in France.

DIVINE SARAH PERFECTLY WELL.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

It appears that the report of Madame Bernhardt's illness was greatly exaggerated and that she is now perfectly well.

DUTCH WAR CREDIT.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 24.

The Second Chamber has voted an extraordinary war credit of fifty-million florins.

SIR ERNEST CASSEL'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Sir Ernest Cassel has made a Christmas gift to the British Red Cross of £25,000 of the War Loan stock.

BRITISH ARMY IN MACEDONIA.

SCENES AT THE FRONT.

FACING THE BULGARS.

By Yesterday's Mail.

Mr. G. Ward Price, writing from the British Front in Macedonia, under date November 25, says:—

In a wild country of deep ravines, green and fertile valleys, and steep, irregular limestone hills, a country as different from the polders of Belgium or the slagheaps of Lens as the Potteries are from the Highlands of Scotland part of the British troops in the Balkans are now in the first line face to face with their enemy. So far, however, they have hardly even caught sight of him, for along this eastern wing of the arc which the Allied line makes the "Burglar," as the men call him—often with an alliterative epithet—is at the moment an easy-going and unobtrusive opponent.

The French who were here before us drove him in the first days of November, after a stiff encounter, up the ravine and across the valley to the north or far side which he now holds. Following up this success, the French were making good their position along the crest above the village, when, on the night of November 16 the Bulgars attacked them with considerable energy, creeping down the gullies on their side valley, and noiselessly scaling the steep slopes opposite, their feet shod in their peasant "opinskies" a sort of moccasin of untanned leather so that they might clamber more quietly over the loose rocks.

We have since taken over this sector of the front, and to-day, walking along the slopes outside our trenches, you found at every step grim evidence of the Bulgars' determination. Scores of empty cartridge clips, here a blood-soaked haversack, there a flat green-peaked khaki cap with a bullet-hole clean through it, and all along the ridge less than forty yards from the trenches which the French then held, the little "scrapes" of earth—individual parapets a few inches high—which the Bulgarian soldier hurriedly scooped up to shelter them as they lay there, returning at point-blank range the furious rifle fire which the French poured at them through the dark.

The French trenches were only elementary works a few feet deep, for digging in this rocky soil is the hardest and slowest of work, and there was no wire in front of their positions, so that many of the 300 dead Bulgars who lay along the slopes just under the crest next morning had been killed by bayonet wounds as they tried to rush the low parapet in front of them.

TROOPS IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Since they failed in this attack they have drawn off to the other side of the valley, about 1,400 yards away, and the only signs of life they have shown since we took over the first line here and started improving and strengthening the positions has been an occasional shelling, of which yesterday's was the most vigorous, amounting to twenty-five shells, while a new 6in. howitzer started ranging along our front.

In fact, the cold is the worst enemy that the cheery Irishmen who hold "Bray Head." "Dolly Mount," and other newly-baptised hills have so far had to face, and that at nights has already begun to be very bitter. There is no mistaking their good spirits, for all that, and although the great difficulties of transport will necessarily deprive the men of many of the small luxuries which the troops can have in France, they are thoroughly pleased with their new fighting-ground, its climate its scenery, and its greater variety of life.

If you took the Peak district and raised the hills, broadened out the valleys, and wrinkled the slopes into watercourses and gullies, so that the whole landscape took on a sterner, harsher and more massive aspect you, would get a fair imitation of the country where the first British engagements in the Balkans are being fought. A rich land, well watered, with a heavy and generous soil. Partridges, hares and woodcock are everywhere. The engineers with our forces have noticed traces of minerals, including gold. Cotton grows there, and tobacco and hemp. There are orchards of mulberry trees for feeding the silkworms.

The valleys are strewn with great yellow maize-pods, that ought to have been gathered in August, but were left to rot in the fields when the peasantry had to abandon their villages under the familiar stress of war.

For though God made this part of the Balkans to be a garden where men might live at their ease with little labour, it was settled by such haphazard medley races and religions that feuds and massacres have always sprung up there, even more readily than crops, and the villager while he tilled his fertile fields had his rifle ready to his hand. For years past Bulgarian free-booters slaughtered Greek peasants in the name of the Bulgarian Church, and the Greeks burnt the Bulgarian villages to make converts to the Patriarchate; while their common masters, the Turks, massacred both impartially whenever reasons of State made such measures desirable.

And the expulsion of the Turk by a momentary combination of mutually zealous Serbians, Bulgarians, and Greeks into the Balkan League only led to the substitution of regular warfare for the guerilla fighting of the comitadjis. Much blood has flowed down these ravines, and it is a strange but only a fitting climax to the restless history of the Balkans that this last and greatest war of all should bring the khaki of the British and the French blue-grey to campaign among their wild mountains.

You need to see the British in this unfamiliar setting to realise why we are a great colonising race. Neither the grandeur of the scenery nor the sombre history of the land distracts them one moment from setting about their matter-of-fact military duties. Already they have made well-beaten paths, neatly marked out with stones, along the hillsides, where in all the centuries none of the earlier inhabitants of the Balkans had troubled to mark a track. For generations untold the Turk and the Bulgar and the Greek have been driving their donkeys up and down the steep and rocky gullies that are the only roads from village to village, and more of those rocks have been cleared out of the way last week than since the Balkans were made. Where there was a ford before you will find that a party of sappers has already laid the foundations of a bridge, and in the villages where some of the men are quartered the mud hovels, whose floors were covered with a festering pile of rags, rubbish, and dirt a foot deep, have been scraped and scrubbed and disinfected, until a county council inspector would pass them without hesitation. Of all the wars the Balkans have known ours will be the only one that has done them some good instead of unadulterated harm.

SUPPLY PROBLEMS.

We are lucky in having from our railhead what is probably the best road in Macedonia as a line of supply. Except for a few abrupt "caniveaux" here and there it is as good a road as many a one in England and as it runs across the wee line we hold the stores and ammunition can be brought up by motor and horse wagon except on the last stage which carries them up to our positions in the hills. Here mules and donkeys are the only transport possible. Mule-paths climb up the beds of streams that are dry now, but will be torrents in the spring, and in consequence this will be a campaign in which the men in the fighting line will have to be limited to the strictest necessaries in the way of supplies.

The advance, too, when the time for it comes, can only be gradual and slow. In Tirah and other countries where our troops have campaigned with mule transport, six to ten miles a day has been found to be the most a small force can cover under the most favourable conditions, and one need only look at the contour lines on the map of the Balkans to perceive that the transport conditions there, especially for a large army, are anything but good. But such things are the preoccupation of the Staff and not of the private soldier, and the latter so far finds the Balkans quite to his liking. "A bit parky" is the nearest to an expression of disapproval that I have heard. "Parky," indeed, it is, and sleeping on the bare floor of a village hut, even with three blankets, one wakes often enough in the night to think with sympathy of the men in the first line along the ridges over which the bitter wind comes sweeping, who are huddled together in their narrow trenches with a waterproof sheet for a roof and a couple of blankets per man between them and the aching cold.

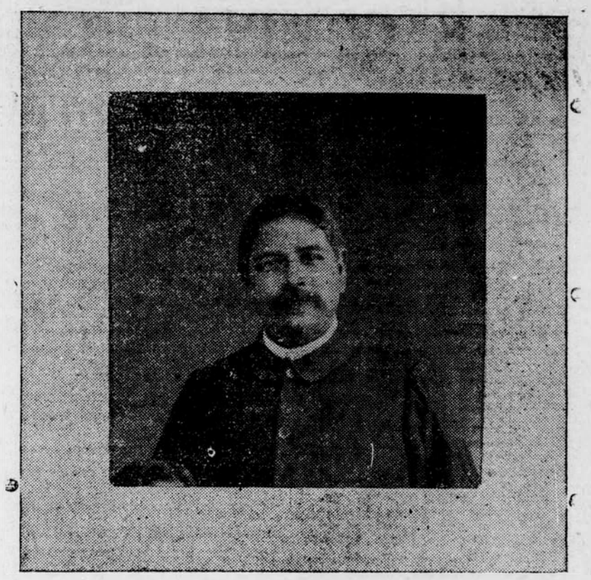
"ONE SHEEP AMONG 250 MEN."

Now that their work consists chiefly of digging, some battalions find it better to work at night and sleep by day. But there is no grousing, and the men who have been on the Gallipoli Peninsula remember the heat and flies and the ceaseless shells, and find the Balkans by comparison almost a holiday country. "Fall in for yez tea," shouts a rich Irish voice echoing down the ravine, and as the men with the big black kettles some climbing up the slope from the field kitchens below they find the bronzed faces awaiting them wearing the most contented and amiable expressions.

Until now, indeed, the 10,000 or so Bulgars who face us have been well satisfied to leave us alone. They apparently hold a scattered line of trenches, blockhouses, and sangars along the ridges parallel to ours, and their patrols come down into the valleys at night, where they occasionally meet with similar detachments of our own. When these encounters occur the Bulgars quite frequently seize upon an opportunity to surrender and every day little bands of prisoners and deserters are led up to the headquarters of the various brigades. They explain the readiness to give in on their part by the fact that their army is short of food. One sheep among 250 men is their meat ration, according to one prisoner, and a Balkan sheep has about as much meat on him as a well-fed collie dog. They do not even snipe us to any great extent though the country, broken and hilly as it is, seems favourable for such tactics, and their shells, most of them fired at extreme range, have only resulted, among one battalion that had received twenty-five of them, in one cut finger, another slight flesh wound, and the destructed of a haversack about which: "It's not the haversack I am afther minding," said its owner, "but the pair of socks that was inside it."

It is a strong position that we hold, and one that daily becomes stronger, but the country that lies ahead is very mountainous and difficult. The Balkans are a land where it is a mistake to expect rapid military developments. Progress here, if it is to be sure, must also be slow.

THE HON. DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.



President-Elect, All-India Theistic Conference.

THE FATE OF THE KAISER.

SOME SUGGESTIONS BY MR. CHESTERTON.

What shall we do with the German Emperor when the war is over?" Mr. G. K. Chesterton throws out a playful suggestion on the subject in his book, "The Crimes of England" (Cecil Palmer and Hayward 1s. net.). He says:

Our more feminine advisers incline to the view that he should be shot. This is to make a mistake about the very nature of hereditary Monarchy. Assuredly the Emperor William at his worst would be entitled to say to his amiable Crown Prince what Charles II. said when his brother warned him of the plots of assassins: "They will never kill me to make you King." Others, of greater monstrosity of mind, have suggested that he should be sent to St. Helena. So far as an estimate of his historical importance goes he might as well be sent to Mount Calvary.

"G. K. C." in telling us what really ought to be done with the Kaiser, reminds us of those old public-houses, sometimes to be seen in the South of England, with the sign "The King of Prussia." These inn signs generally a dark and faded portrait in a cocked hat, are believed to commemorate the visit of the Allies after Waterloo:

Whether the placing of the present German Emperor in charge of one of these wayside public-houses would be jest after his own heart possibly remains to be seen. But it would be much more melodious and fitting an end than any of the sublime enthanasias which his enemies provide for him. That old sign, creaking above him as he sat on the bench outside his home of exile would be a much more genuine memory of the real greatness of his race than the modern and almost gimcrack stars and garters that were pulled down in Windsor Chapel.

"The Crimes of England" is a fantastically written catalogue of our past political and military sins of omission and commission. The author frames three rules for German controversialists.

Stick to one excuse.

When telling lies necessary for German international standing, don't tell the lies to the people who know the truth.

Don't perpetually boast that you are cultured in language which proves that you are not.

"On many occasions we have been very wrong, indeed," says Mr. Chesterton in a foreword to the German professors. Those occasions were "when we took part in preventing Europe from putting a term to the impious piracies of Frederick the Great; when we allowed the triumph over Napoleon to be soiled with the mire and blood of Blucher's sullen savages; when we allowed the peaceful King of Denmark to be robbed in broad daylight by a brigand named Bismarck; and when we allowed the Prussian swashbucklers to enslave and silence the French provinces which they could neither govern nor persuade.

"We were very wrong, indeed, when we flung to such hungry adventurers a position so important as Heligoland, and when we praised the soulless Prussian education and copied the soulless Prussian laws."

Official and Personal.

The New Year's Honours list will be published on January 1st.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 11th December, 1915, are more by Rs. 125,35,836 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-1915.

The Raja of Raghugarh has offered to Government Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of two motor ambulances for service wherever they can be most useful. The offer has been accepted by the Viceroy.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 11.)

put these questions to the recruiting officers: What was to happen under the group system? Were all eligible single men to be called up before the call was sent to married men? And, further, was compulsion to be applied to reluctant single men before, under the voluntary system, the married men were drawn upon under the non-compulsive system? The effect of this dubiety upon both classes was what might have been expected. The married men said that the officers might apply again when the point in dispute had been authoritatively settled. Numbers of single men who could not easily join, or who for one reaon or another were holding back, were persuaded that some measure of compulsion was being prepared. If so, then they preferred to wait until they were fetched. And meantime, the general question remains in abeyance. By the time that the period allowed for Lord Derby's scheme has expired, the Government should be in a position to know, not only how many additional recruits have come in, but also (a very important matter) how many more can be spared from commerce and industry. Already the cry for labour is insistent, and there can be no doubt that in many trades unsuited to women workers the difficulties of a reduced labour supply are acute.

THE NORTHCLIFFE PRESS.

An irrepressible Irish member remarked during the debate of Nov. 30 that by allowing the Home Secretary to deliver an elaborate attack upon "The Times" and "The Daily Mail," the Government had given Lord Northcliffe an advertisement beyond his own ingenuity to devise. That is probably true enough, and it must be confessed that Sir John Simon is not very happy in his methods of dealing with the Press. The report of the debate in question fills nearly three newspaper pages, to very little purpose, since it ended with no indication of a change for the better in the system of the Press Bureau or in the policy of the Government with regard to newspapers. The first part of Sir John Simon's speech was a personal explanation of a curious little incident which, for their own purposes, the Northcliffe papers had been magnifying,—the use of a paragraph describing the mischievous effect of the Northcliffe influence on the Continent. The paragraph had been quoted as an example of Russian opinion, whereas it was a message from the Paris correspondent of a well-known Russian paper. "The Times," working the affair for all it was worth, and more, declared that the paragraph had been sent over to Russia from England just in order that it might be reproduced on this side and made the basis of a collusive question in Parliament. Sir John Simon thought the matter of sufficient importance to justify a long personal explanation, leading up to a detailed assault upon the Northcliffe papers for their deleterious influence upon the cause of the Allies. A string of extrats from continental newspapers made, in Sir John Simon's hands, a damaging case, and the Home Secretary had no difficulty in showing how evil had been the effect, especially in the Near East, of the "Daily Mail" map illustrating the Road to India. Nevertheless it is difficult to see how the speech and the debate which followed can be said to help the situation. To devote, in times like these, a whole parliamentary day to such a matter, thereby giving the little group of intriguers,—Sir A. Markham, Sir Henry Dalziel, and the rest,—one more opportunity of playing at length their wearisome game of recrimination, seems a rather foolish proceeding; especially as the net result was to show how secure Lord Northcliffe's position is. Mr. Dillon was speaking the simple truth when he said that Lord Northcliffe was the leader of an implacable party, the aim of which was the driving the Prime Minister, Sir Edward Grey, and Lord Kitchener out of the Government and that nothing which the Government could do would have the effect of stopping their activities. The Government unfortunately made their own case worse by putting on the Liberal Whips and sending round to Liberal and Labour members only, a warning of the coming attack,—a quite foolish and unnecessary step. The public feeling, I think, is not difficult to gauge. All decent people are weary of the incessant wrangle no less than of the miserable carpings of that section of the Press which is most conspicuously represented by Lord Northcliffe. But since the Government reveals no power of grappling with it, there would seem to be nothing to be done except to support the infliction until the end of the war.

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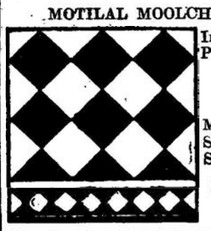

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NATIONAL ECONOMY

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO LABOUR.

EQUAL SHARE OF WAR BURDEN.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna, and Mr. Runciman on December 1 attended a conference of trade unionists, held in the Central Hall, Westminster, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Henderson, with the object of considering "the national financial position as it affects organized labour."

Some thousand delegates were present, many of them wearing caps and mufflers, and the proceedings were animated and interesting.

The burden of the speeches of the three Ministers was that no further increases in wages should be demanded, and that the enhanced wages earned in the trades which have benefited by the war conditions should be set aside and saved.

Capital, it was pointed out, is being heavily taxed, and a duty is laid upon labour to take its part in the interests of the nation.

MR. ASQUITH.

The Prime Minister, who first addressed the Congress, said:—

I need not remind you of the enormous financial and economic burdens which the prosecution of the war has imposed upon the people of this country. I believe that our shoulders are broad enough to bear that burden—(applause)—and that the sacrifices which it calls upon every class to make will, when the magnitude of the responsibility is brought clearly home to them, be gladly and indeed joyfully incurred.

Less than three weeks ago it was my duty to propose in the House of Commons a Vote of Credit for the carrying on of the war, and the carrying on of the war means, not merely the equipment of our Army and Navy and the provision of warlike material, but it also involves, as you know, very large financial assistance given to other parts of the Empire and to Allied countries. I pointed out then, in asking for an additional Vote, I think of £400,000,000, that that will bring the total already voted for the purposes of the war during the present financial year to £1,300,000,000, and if you go back to last August—the August of last year when the war first began—to an aggregate of £1,662,000,000.

This is absolutely unexampled in the history of this or any other country.

Now, we are spending, or we are within a measurable reach of spending, something like £5,000,000 a day upon the war.

ALL ELSE WASTE.

What is the inference that I draw from that? That it is indispensably necessary, if we are to perform our duty as a nation, convinced as we are of the righteousness of our cause and determined to make it prevail, it is absolutely essential that we should make the largest possible proportion of the national resources available for the conduct of the war and for the maintenance of our export trade.

Any case, either of profits or of wage earnings which does not find its way back to the State in loans or taxes, or is not employed remuneratively in necessary industries and public services is so much loss to the national revenue and to the national resources, and, therefore, so much injury to the national cause.

I lay down that proposition in regard both to profits and to the earnings of the working classes. I think it ought to be applied in due measure to both.

How do we stand in regard to profits?

Mr. Asquith pointed out how the income tax had been multiplied by three, the super tax had been increased, and an excess profits tax had been imposed. He then went on.

INCREASED WAGES.

It follows from that that when we are asking, you as we are to-day, to use your great influence with your fellow workmen to prevent anything in the nature of a general demand for advance in wages, we have already done a great deal. I do not say we have by any means got to the end of the task. We have already done a great deal to make the earnings of capital share in the cost of prosecuting the war.

How does the matter stand in regard to wages? According to the best estimate it is calculated that 4,500,000 working people have obtained, since the war, a rise on the average of about 3s. 6d. a week on the rate of wages as distinct from their total earnings.

That four millions and a half, of coure, represents only about one-third of the total working population, and although in regard to the other two-thirds there are undoubtedly some trades such, for instance, as the cotton trade, and the building trade, which have not only not been benefited, but which have to some extent been prejudiced in regard to the earnings of labour by the existence of the war and the conditions it creates there are a very large number of others in which, though the rise has not been so great as in the trades which are immediately concerned with the production of war material, yet there has been a rise and, in some cases a substantial rise.

COST OF LIVING.

On the other hand, you will say, and say very truly, that we have witnessed since the war began a substantial increase in the cost of living. (Hear, hear.) The figures in regard to that can be summarised in this way—they are rough and round figures, and no doubt they require in many cases local adjustment to make them accurately represent the fact, but, roundly and generally speaking, the rise has been:—

In food, 40 per cent.;
In rent, 2 per cent.;
In fuel and light, 25 per cent.;
Clothing, 30 per cent.; and other
Miscellaneous items, 15 per cent.;

the general result being to show an average increase in the cost of living of about 30 per cent.

I think I shall be saying what you, with your large local experience in all parts of the country, will agree, when I affirm—for I believe it is beyond dispute—that there are, at any rate, very large areas in which even after allowance has been made for the increase in cost of living, the wage-earners are better off, and substantially better off, than they were before the war began.

THE APPEAL.

What I do ask you, and what we have come here to-day to ask you is, to help us in securing, though in many cases our sympathies might be strongly in the other direction, that all classes, and not the least the working class, which has contributed so nobly its flesh and blood—(hear, hear)—(which is after all the most precious thing that any of us have to give to the conduct of the war)—(hear, hear)—will in the same spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice be prepared to deal with the question of wages and to contribute their share—nobody asks for more than that—in the way of taxation, or what for practical purposes may be much more important and much more expedient, by abstaining from pressing demands which, under other conditions, would be not only legitimate and reasonable, but would receive almost univeral sympathy, and in these ways to contribute their share of the task in which we all have a common interest and in the successful prosecution and the complete achievement of which the economic fortunes, as well as the honour and, indeed, the national life of this country depends. (Cheers.)

MR. MCKENNA.

Mr. McKenna said he had a duty to perform to explain why, it is contrary to the interests of the State, contrary to the interests of our poorer neighbours, and, as the facts stand in a considerable measure contrary to your own interests to put forward a demand for higher wages in particular trades at the present time.

The demand for higher wages came mainly from the trades engaged in manufacturing goods for the State, and higher wages in those trades meant that the cost of the goods was raised; in other words, the State had to pay more for the goods, and the State could only pay that either by borrowing and laying on its future a load of debt, or by a general increase of taxation. (Hear, hear.)

In war time we had to provide our soldiers and sailors with the means to fight, and even if we had to mortgage our last shilling they must have guns and ammunition. (Hear, hear.) Was it right to raise prices indefinitely?

Much of the present trouble would not have arisen if these increased wages had not been lavishly spent. (Dissent.) When a man earning higher wages spent them he must increase either the prices of the goods imported from abroad or manufactured in this country.

In war we wanted the whole of our capital, which could be spared, engaged in the war. When it was diverted to the supply of unnecessary goods it was injurious to the country. (Hear, hear.)

Increased expenditure was also injurious to their poorer neighbours, as it sent the prices up. He agreed that a man earning higher wages was entitled to give his wife and children a little more luxury and comfort—at the right time. (Hear, hear.) His money would not run away. If he would save it now he would have it to spend when the State wanted him to spend it, and when trade wanted encouragement.

50 PER CENT. SHOULD BE SAVED.

Urging the necessity of thrift, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:—

What have we done to the rich? The Prime Minister has already stated to you what the measure of taxation has been. How have we dealt with their excess profits and how do we ask you to deal with your excess earnings? The excess profits of the rich are to be taxed 50 per cent. (A voice: "Why not the lot?") Fifty per cent. in taxation! What do we take of you? Of the wage-earners we ask that they shall give us 50 per cent. of their excess earnings, and we will borrow from them and pay them interest on it, and give it them back after the war. Are not these terms infinitely better than the terms we have given to the capitalists?

We have taken the 50 per cent. in taxes, and we are absolutely justified in asking the wage-earners to give 50 per cent. of their excess earnings in exchange for War Loan. I speak now of something I know.

"If 50 per cent. of the increased earnings of the wage-earners had been invested in War Loan, there would have been no necessity for me to come and address you to-day."

If that money had been saved and placed at the service of the State at a due rate of interest, it would have been possible, perhaps, to consider further increases in wages.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

But so long as these increases are only used for increased consumption, you are in a vicious circle which can only end in ruin for the State. If every increased wage means higher prices and that the increased wages are spent, then you go round in a circle, higher wages, then higher prices. You get no more for the money, but the State is ruined. I am talking what I believe at any rate to be plain common sense to you. (Applause.)

Those who demand higher wages must show themselves worthy of higher wages. They must show that they can save in the interests of the State, of their neighbours, their families, and themselves. If they show that they can save, they come into court with clean hands and say, "We have earned it for the State, and we have earned it not only with our hands, but with our money."

Until you can make that demand, then I say you are not justified in asking for higher wages for a particular trade to the injury of all other classes of the community. (Cheers.)

MR. RUNCIMAN.

Mr. Runciman, in a lengthy address, dealt with the question of the control of prices and the food supply of the country. It was important we should have an abundant supply of all food stuffs, and to have fixed and maximum prices and limited consumption would have prevented supplies coming in to this country. Maximum prices in Germany had not been a success. Mr. Runciman detailed the steps which had been taken to organize retail prices, particularly with regard to meat, corn, and sugar. He also pointed out that in the matter of rents the Government had decided that they should not be raised above the pre-war standard.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain R. R. Nye, Royal Scots.
Lieut. E. A. Cameron, Artillery.
Lieut. A. Hegarty, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. F. E. Hargor, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain H. D. Goodfellow, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. G. Crisp, Warwicks.

WOUNDED.

Captain Sir J. B. Campbell, Royal Scots.
Captain W. Harris, Middlesex.
Lieut. G. A. Gregson, Engineers.
Lieut. W. H. Neild, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. F. W. Warro, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. S. G. David, Artillery.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. H. D. Ward, Flying Corps.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Lieut. S. E. Buckley, Northamptons.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The following names of officers appear in the 133rd list of casualties from Mesopotamia:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. J. L. Dempster, 66th Punjabis.

MISSING. (WOUNDED.)

Capt. C. Gribbon, 67th Punjabis.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 9.)

duty was levied, cotton goods imported into this country paid 7½ per cent. duty and it was fully agreed then, and even by Lord Northbrook the Viceroy of India at that period, that the import duty was not protective at all, and the real fact remains that when this Excise Duty, this duty against which we protest once again to-day was levied at the mandate of Lancashire, Lancashire getting uneasy at the strides our local industry was making. The Finance Minister while referring the Bill to the Select Committee admitted that he was "of necessity obliged to state to the Council that this measure is recommended to us by superior orders and by orders which we are obliged to obey."

Let us proceed further. It is well known to all of you that Indian Mills produce cloth of entirely different character from that produced by the Lancashire Mills; then how could it be reasonably contended that the Excise is to countervail and deprive the import duties of its protective character. Where does protection come in? I venture to submit that there is no competition between the article locally manufactured and the article imported. Surely the world is wide enough to consume the products of both the Indian and the Lancashire Industry. But even granting that there was some competition, as contended by England, it is, gentlemen, interesting to know that all the great authorities, Mill, Fawcett, Gladstone, the great Apostles of Free Trade principles, included, are all agreed on the one point that duties which are principally levied for Revenue purposes should not be subjected to the strict canons of Free Trade. Again it may be remembered that an agricultural country like India cannot have manufactures unless it receives some kind of protection at the hands of its Government.

Mr. President, it has been argued by some that if this duty of 3½ per cent. was a heavy burden on the Textile Industry, as contended by us the rapid rise it has made could not be accounted for. But I maintain that the rise is nothing compared to the progress which the Industry has made in other parts of the world.

Gentlemen, take it from any point of view the duty is unjust, unfair, and iniquitous. It is unjustifiable from the Free Trade point of view; it is against all canons of Protection; it is insignificant from the point of revenue; it is also against the consumers' or the poor Indian people's point of view for I believe the late Mr. Gokhale contended and contended rightly that this duty was really paid by them.

We plead to the Government of India and the Secretary of State to abolish this duty, as soon as the financial situation after the War permits, on these grounds. I for one do strongly believe that the abolition of this duty will lead to the removal of that suspicion which rightly or wrongly has gained ground that in commercial matters India is not solely governed in Indian interests. We plead for that "fostering care" which all industries should legitimately claim at the hand of its Government, leading the people to contentment and prosperity. For that pleading to be effective we hope to have you cordial support, the support accorded by leading industrialists from all parts of this Indian Empire.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

FAVOURED NATION-TREATMENT.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas next moved:—

This Conference trusts that in any treaties which may be arranged between the different international Powers hereafter, the Imperial Government will arrange that so far as Indian Fiscal interests are concerned India shall be allowed a voice through her own representatives in the settlement, and that at any rate she shall be accorded the most favoured nation-treatment."

He said:—In view of what you have approved of and passed in item "A" of the last Resolution viz., a demand for fiscal autonomy for India, it is necessary for me to explain at the outset that the immediate reason for consideration of this Resolution, which, I am moving now, is the war raging at present in Europe. The duration of this war is an unknown quantity, and it is national treaties with principal Foreign Powers would be considered immediately hostilities cease.

Fiscal autonomy is what India needs and that is what we here want but should that not have been available to us whilst treaties with Foreign Powers are negotiated hereafter, our natural and reasonable practical desire would be that in the revision of existing settlement of new treaties, the need of privileges to and protection for Indian trade and industries should be adequately considered. This item is a most necessary one on the programme of India's industrial progress and expansion of trade.

A country that has most useful surplus raw products of all descriptions, and, of utility of all degrees, and a country that at the same time imports manufactured articles from those countries that it exports its raw products to, is, in more ways than one, in an eminently advantageous position to command her own reasonable terms. In the settlement of treaties, it is hardly conceivable that the Imperial Government can wish to unnecessarily discount this advantageous position of India and there is no doubt that if the representatives of Indian commercial and industrial interests be consulted at the right time very solid advantages would result. The enthusiastic participation of India in the war entitles her to a full consideration of her interests in matters commercial with Foreign Powers.

The last part of the Resolution regarding securing for India the most-favoured-nation-treatment is the least we ask for. The famous House of Tatas pointed out to the authorities in London sometime after the treaty with Japan about 1898 was concluded that India was not included by England in the clause for most favoured nation-treatment. The omission was set right very soon. Inquiring soon after August 1914 in the possibility of importing Indian piece goods into France, however, the same leading firm learnt that the import duty on Indian piece goods into France was 22 per cent against 5 per cent on Manchester goods. This smacks of another oversight in the treaty with France and these examples may perhaps be multiplied. It is therefore very necessary that Indian fiscal interests shall be adequately watched by the Imperial Government through representatives from India until we have fiscal autonomy for India.

The Resolution is one of grave importance and great consequence for Indian trade and commerce abroad and deserves your warm support.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Shrinivas Iyengar and passed unanimously.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi next moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference tenders its respectful thanks to H. E. Lord Hardinge, Viceroy, and the Government of India, for having recommended the abolition of the system of indentured labour to the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India and, in view of its highly injurious and immoral effects, urges that the system be abolished as soon as possible."

Mr. Gandhi observed that though they had to depend mainly on newspaper reports for the confirmation of the truth regarding the Viceroy's recommendation for the abolition of the system of indentured labour, and though the proposal stood in need of sanction from higher quarters, still they might thank his Excellency in intelligent anticipation of the events to come. Coming to the system itself, Mr. Gandhi said that with all his force he would urge that it should be abolished because of its injust character morally and in its effects. Referring to the Report of the Chimanlal and MacNeill Commission, Mr Gandhi said any one reading the report would come to the conclusion that their countrymen were labouring in a state bordering upon slavery, receiving no better treatment than the most favoured treatment that cattle would receive. They nowadays talked of cessation of agitation in these days of war and danger, but the horse could be ridden to death. His countrymen should not sleep over the Resolution, but must do their duty till they got the hated and degrading system of semi-slavery abolished.

Mr. K. N. Aiya (Madras) in seconding Mr. Gandhi said he came forward to support the resolution because he came from a Presidency that had suffered most by the degrading system. The Chimanlal-MacNeill Report made clear beyond all doubt the awful rate of suicide obtaining among Indentured labourers. It was 12 times as much as obtained in Madras and 10 times as much as in Bengal. After sixty years, slavery was again flourishing in the same Empire with almost the same forces as then. Mr. N. M. Muzumdar in supporting the Resolution observed that no more despicable system could have been devised than that of Indentured Labour.

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD.

Mr. J. M. Mehta in the absence of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, who came somewhat late, moved:—

"While recognising the efforts made by the Secretary of State for India for the better training of Indian technical students in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, this Conference strongly recommends that he should, in placing orders for the Government of India, give preference to such firms, other things being equal which offer facilities to Indian students for practical training."

Mr. Mehta observed that the facilities provided to Indian students when they went to England for technical study were very limited. Millions of rupees worth of English stores were brought for the Indian office in England. Indian students in England had suggested that they should be purchased only from those firms which agreed to provide all reasonable facilities to students coming from India. But so far the India Office had not moved in the matter. The resolution urged Government to show more active sympathy to the student community than they had shown hitherto.

Dr. P. N. Daruwalla seconded the resolution.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in supporting the resolution observed that her speaking at an Industrial Conference was out of taste, she knew, but knowing as she did and having heard from the lips of those disappointed students their poignant grievances during her recent 18 months' visit to England, she was bound to speak out her feelings. She had come in touch with the numerous Indian student centres in England, she had known how enthusiastically they had entered upon their studies, but she also saw how the one knowledge that would have enabled them to help in the industrial regeneration of their country was denied them (Shame.). In every country, in Japan, America, in France, even in the now hated Germany, facilities had been provided to Indian students to acquire technical knowledge—because no vested interests were there to keep down the population in industrial servitude. The policy of the British was a short-sighted policy. They denied Indians the birthright of knowledge. But, Mrs. Naidu said, the younger generation was determined that with political regeneration, with social reform, there should be industrial regeneration also. Equal opportunities of sharing life and death in Flanders, Gallipoli and elsewhere, had been given to India's sons. Shall then equal opportunities in the field of industry be denied to their countrymen?

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta who had arrived by this time and who was received with cheers said, he had first on behalf of the Indian students in England to thank the Industrial Conference for their sympathetic attitude towards the student community in England. The difficulties of Indian students were many. They found it difficult to get experience in England for two reasons: one was racial and political jealousy and the other was trade jealousy. But as long as the British people took upon themselves the responsibility for the better Government of India and for their proper education, so long India had a right to expect all facilities for acquiring knowledge essential for the welfare of their motherland. A perusal of the report of Sir Morison's Committee would show, that no systematic attempt had been made to clear the difficulties of Indian students. No doubt the students had been shown sympathy, but something more was wanted. What countries like China, Japan, Brazil etc., did for their students sent abroad, the Indian authorities had not done. Was it not fair to ask that their own Government should move in the matter and secure similar facilities for Indian students? Five crores worth of stores were being annually purchased for India by the India Office in England. Could not the India Office and the Government of India insist that only those firms would be patronised as agreed to give facilities to Indian students? Dr. Mehta urged that a list of such sympathetic firms should be kept in the Store Office. He finally urged the appointment of a Committee in England which would work in co-operation with the India Office and the Store Department.

The resolution was carried unanimously. The Conference then adjourned for the day. It will meet again at 8 a.m. to-day.

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STRONG INDICTMENT IN COMMONS.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S VIGOROUS SPEECH.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

In the House of Commons on November 30, Sir John Simon made a spirited attack upon the war record of Lord Northcliffe's newspapers and gave instances of the way in which they had encouraged the enemy and disconcerted the Allies.

Sir John Simon (the Home Secretary), who was received with cheers, said he wished to offer to the House a statement on a matter on which Lord Northcliffe's newspapers, "The Times" and the "Daily Mail," had thought fit without the slightest justification to make charges and insinuations against his honour, his candour, and his good faith. (Hear, hear,) The matter had begun by the question Mr. George Terrell (U., Chippenham) had put, which ended up by asking whether in view of the statements made in a Russian newspaper "the Government will take steps to prevent any further articles appearing in the Press calculated to convey an erroneous impression prejudicial to the cause of the Allies."

As he (Sir John Simon) did not understand Russian, he obtained a translation of the article in question, and he was under the impression that the statement was a statement of opinion held in Russia. That appeared also to be the impression of Mr. George Terrell. But that was a mistake—to the best of his belief it was the only mistake from first to last that he could be charged with. He made it in complete good faith. (Cheers.) As soon as Mr. G. Terrell discovered that in that respect he had made an honest mistake and as soon as he (Sir John) discovered that he had made an honest mistake, they both did the same thing—they both wrote letters to "The Times." (An hon. member: "That was a mistake.") (Laughter and hear, hear.)

CHARGE OF FABRICATION.

Since then, and based on that simple incident, for the last five days Lord Northcliffe in his different newspapers had seen fit to make charges and insinuations against him, which one and all, so far as he was concerned, were fabricated and groundless. (Hear, hear.) He accused him (Sir John) of giving a dishonest answer in the House of Commons, of deceiving the House of Commons, of deliberately sanctioning a false impression. He insinuated that the paragraph in the Russian paper was telegraphed to Russia for the very purpose of basing a question on it in the House, that it was inspired from London or from the British Government, and that there was a conspiracy to which it was hinted he (Sir John) was a party.

"The Times" had had to puublish that morning a contradiction of what they had stated from the real author of that telegram to Russia, who was the accredited resident correspondent in Paris of that great Russian newspaper. He wrote to the editor of "The Times"

> You are quite wrong when you say, "It was actually telegraphed to Russia no doubt for the very purpose for which it was to be used." Your suggestion is absolutely untrue. I am unconnected with any campaign against "The Times" or the "Daily Mail." I only did it as my duty as a journalist, that of transmitting faithfully to my paper the news I have gathered in Paris.

He (Sir J. Simon) should have thought after that there was an apology due to somebody who had been for some days held up to execration by "The Times." (Cheers.)

"ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE."

"The Times," instead of apologising, now proceeded to insinuate that this letter was inspired by the British Government. (Laughter.) That statement was absolutely untrue. (Cheers.) There were questions to him put down last week by Sir A. Markham and Mr. R. M'Neill, which were postponed until next day, raising these points of criticism against him. It was his bounden duty to make inquiries and find out the truth about these accusations. As a matter of fact, the inquiries were not made on his behalf in Paris until after the Paris correspondent of the Russian paper had written to "The Times," and consequently the idea that the Government inspired the letter was palpable moonshine. (Cheers.) This correspondent, in response to his inquiries, wrote to him on Nov. 27:

> I have great pleasure in assuring you that my dispatch with regard to the responsibility of certain English journals for the failure experienced by the Entente in the Balkans was not dictated or inspired from London or the British Foreign Office or any other quarter. It was sent by me on my own responsibility to my journal. The message was my own, based upon information collected by myself with regard to the effect of certain articles in "The Times" and the "Daily Mail" upon public opinion in the Balkans.

The House would be able to judge from that letter how baseless the accusation made against him was. (Cheers.)

THE TRANSLATION.

There was only one other small point, Sir John went on, which he wished to deal with, and that was the question of translation. He had said in his letter to "The Times" that he had read that article in the course of his reply in that House. If he only had the intelligence to perceive that there was somebody in "The Times" office or in that House who would suggest that he wrote that to conceal the fact that he had read it in answer to a supplementary question he should have said so. He had been supplied by the Home Office with a draft answer which actually included the quotation in question from the Russian paper. He had seen it and read it at one of the tables in the luncheon-room, and he had not the slightest doubt that it was in consequence of his talking about it that the question was put.

The only other point was—how came it that the translation of the paragraph was substantially the same as a paragraph which had appeared in the "Daily Chronicle." He had had nothing to do with its appearing in that paper, and he had thought it right in this matter to have no communication with the "Daily Chronicle" from first to last. The insinuation was that there was a conspiracy. He regretted to have to read one more letter. It was from the Librarian of the London Library, Dr. Hagberg Wright, a considerable Russian scholar.

> Dear Sir John Simon,—I think it right to tell you that it was I who, while reading Russian papers for the War Office which I undertook voluntarily at the outbreak of the war, marked the passage in the "Russkoe Slovo," and I called the attention of a private literary friend to it who has nothing to do with politics. It was he who thought it would be right that a question should be put to you in the House of Commons about it. I know that he borrowed the paper form a Government Department to lend to Mr. Terrell for the purpose. (Cries of "Oh," and laughter.) I see it is suggested in certain quarters that you may have had some part in the matter, so you may be glad to know how the facts actually occurred.

The real reason why the translation which the "Chronicle" had got corresponded with what he read, was that a gentleman who had no conceivable connection with politics saw the translation and thought it was an important passage, and well merited the attention of the House of Commons. He made several copies, and they were sent with covering letters to three Conservative and two Liberal papers. The one that published it was the "Daily Chronicle." Another did not publish it, but sent it to the Press Bureau. The consequence was that when he called for a translation he got one which was identical with what had appeared in the "Daily Chronicle." So much for the wretched personal aspect of the matter. (Cheers.).

REALLY IMPORTANT POINT.

But there was a really important public question behind it. It was the question, how far was it true that the contents of the Harmsworth press have contributed, however unintentionally, to the propaganda of the enemy. (Cheers.) That was not a question to be decided by the opinion of some foreign correspondent or by inquiry as to the source of a particular statement. It was a question of fact, and was to be judged like other questions of fact by the evidence which could be shown in support of it. He proposed to lay before the House some material which would enable them to judge. There was not a scrap of this material which had been provided by any newspaper in the Kingdom. It was material which had been noted in the course of a perfectly impartial and continuous study of foreign papers such as was conducted in more than one of the Government Departments.

This question of the influence which the Northcliffe Press, however unwittingly, had had in encouraging the enemy in disconcerting our Allies and in hardening neutral opinion against us was a question wh had been constantly brought to his notice since he had been Home Secretary by the Foreign Office. He was only going to take a few examples. First he was going to take a case from the "Daily Mail" and then one from the "Times."

MISCHIEVOUS MAP.

The "Daily Mail" on October 11, 1915, published a map. (Hear, hear). The 11th October was the day on which the news reached this country that the Germans had entered Belgrade and taken possession of the former capital of Serbia. By its inscription it was supposed to show the area where the Germans were fighting in Europe, and it was stated in bold letters, "The Road to India." There was no indication on the map of any army except the enemy army. The British Navy was represented, but the German High Seas Fleet was indicated by a line of about twice as long, part of it in the North Sea and another part in undisputed possession of the Baltic. There was no indication of the Russian Fleet or the Allied Fleet.

If this map were placed in the hands of any person in the East he would infer from it that the German Navy was as strong as our own, that the English Navy could not bar them from the Thames, that there was no Navy holding the British Channel, and there was not the slightest indication of the Allied Fleet in the Mediterranean. The Germans made use of this mischievous instrument by publishing a reproduction of this map in the "Vossisch Zeitung," and distributed it throughout the East in the German paper named "The World in Pictures"—a paper used for propaganda purposes, printed in seven languages, including Arabic—a useful language for propaganda purposes seeing it was supposed to show "the Road to India." In this paper the map was headed "Britons' World Empire in Trembling Fear of Germany," and at the bottom of the map it stated: "This map may be obtained from all booksellers and newspaper dealers in the Ottoman Empire and elsewhere." This map was never submitted to the Press Bureau, and nothing could be done now to repair the damage it had done.

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S CASE.

Now he came to the "Times." That paper complained that Mr. John Buchan's descriptive account of the battle of Loos had been censored by the military officers at the front, and suggested or implied that they had deliberately cut out sentences because they praised the bravery of the German troops. The "Times" spoke of this as ignoble and eminently un-English, and a noble colleague of his denounced this particular action at York later. If it was true that British officers had done that, it could have been denounced in very much stronger language, but it was not true. The particular passage was struck out because it was contained in pages of the manuscript which described military operations, and Mr. Buchan himself said the charge made by the "Times" was most grossly unjust and unfounded. He (Sir John Simon) was quite sure that no British soldier had grudged generous admiration of the soldierly quality of the enemy.

Within 48 hours of the "Times" publishing that mischievous and misleading article it was being reproduced in places as far apart as Cologne and Madrid. Lord Northcliffe had actually provided the German Government ever since with this insolent falsehood that the British had discredited German bravery. The evil that was being done by these methods essentially depended upon the constant stream and tendency of belittling our own country. (Cheers.).

GERMAN JUBILATION.

Sir John went on to say that he could not hope to cite a quarter of the material which had been brought to his attention under this head, but in the space of one short week in one German newspaper, the "Cologne Gazette," there appeared quotations from and comments on articles which had appeared in the Northcliffe Press as justifying their pæans of delight. There were people who said if we had to face bad news let us face it fairly and squarely like brave men—(cheers)—but did anyone mean to say that the "Daily Mail" map was a good way of doing that—or that the misrepresenting and belittling British officers, and providing one most important paper in Germany with four instances in one week with the opportunity of saying that the leading journal of the British Empire represented Great Britain as a dispirited, disunited, and defeated nation, was a good way of doing that? (Cheers.)

In Spain there were a number of pro-German papers, which were regularly supplied with matter from Germany, and nine-tenths of the matter with which they were supplied came from the Northcliffe papers. Hardly a day passed without German propaganda being promoted by quotations from and references to articles in the "Times" and "Daily Mail." Other papers were practically not used at all.

Sir Edward Goulding (U., Worcester)—What about "The Daily News" and its peace propaganda?

Sir John Simon—While I am perfectly convinced from what I have seen that by far the greater part of the mischief is done by the Northcliffe press, it is perfectly true that instances do occur from time to time in which other papers are equally guilty, and nobody can say of me that I have not endeavoured to look at the matter from that point of view.

PLAYING THE ENEMY GAME.

Having given a number of extracts from Spanish papers, he said it was perfectly obvious that articles written in that tone and temper—whatever their purpose might be—played directly into the hands of the enemy by inducing neutrals into the belief that we were a defeated nation. (Cheers.)

Sir Henry Dalziel (L., Kirkcaldy Burghs)—Will the right hon. gentleman quote from the "Daily Mail" a statement that we are a defeated nation?

Sir John Simon—If a paper writes day after day in words of gloom and depression, suggesting that we are a dispirited, disunited, and defeated nation, do you think you can rely upon the pro-German Press never to make any use of the words except those actually used? (Hear, hear.) Continuing, he said he did not doubt that in the process of copying from one paper to another the original was distorted, but some portion of the blame of that must lie with the people who set the ball in motion.

An Hon. Member: Why don't you suppress both papers, (Cheers.)

SUPPRESSION SUGGESTED.

Sir John Simon said he would deal with that point later. When in the summer there was an adjournment for six weeks the "Daily Mail" had an article headed, "Six weeks for Ministers to go to sleep again." That was instantly picked up by the pro-German Press in Spain. Did anybody suppose that this continual fouling of our own nest—(cheers)—was calculated to encourage our soldiers at the front? He then read two letters from soldiers. One letter stated there was only one pessimistic thing to be seen out there, and that was the "Daily Mail." (Laughter.) The other letter, which was written to him personally, stated that the news which appeared in the "Daily Mail" and the "Weekly Dispatch" was very disheartening to the "Tommies" at the front.

It might be very fairly said to him, "Why, if you take this serious view of the mischief done by the Northcliffe papers, do you not take action against them?" (Cheers.) When the "Globe" was suspended he was criticised for not adopting a "more gentle way." This was the "gentler way." (Laughter.) If it was not effective it was perfectly possible to take stronger action. This was not a case in which they could take a single instance and base upon that strong measures. It was a question of tendency and influence spreading itself over weeks and months, and was all the more dangerous and poisonous on that account, and all the more difficult to check and control.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE HIMSELF.

That he was not animated by any sense of personal annoyance Sir John assured the House. He had no personal quarrel with Lord Northcliffe. If he ventured to draw a conclusion as to his characteristics from the writing for which he was responsible, Lord Northcliffe appeared to be a gentleman who had the curious habit of always itching to destroy the things which he claimed to have made. (Laughter.) He understood that Lord Northcliffe was of opinion that it was he who was responsible for the appointment of Lord Kitchener as Secretary for War. Ever since then the Northcliffe papers had been engaged in denouncing Lord Kitchener. Lord Northcliffe, in the view of some people, was the father of the Coalition Government.

Mr. Booth (L., Pontefract): No (Laughter.)

Sir John Simon said he certainly had been given to understand that Lord Northcliffe waved his arm like a god and said, "Let there be a Coalition Government." And thereupon there was a Coalition Government, and behold it was very bad. (Laughter.) Lord Northcliffe in that respect appeared to be like the prophets of Baal, who in moments of extreme excitement had the odd habit of leaping upon the altars they had made. (Laughter.) He denied that the impression which Lord Northcliffe gave not only to the British people, but to our Allies and enemies, was a fair picture of the state of the nation.

GREAT GERMAN ASSET.

A sober review of the military situation, while it made clear that the Allies must brace themselves for the culminating point of the struggle, surely made it equally clear that the enemy was under a strain at least as severe, and that he was faced with the prospect of deteriorating resources just at the time when the strength of the Allies continued to grow. It was not too much to say that one of the greatest of Germany's assets at this moment was the encouragement which was given to her people, and the concern which was created in the minds of our friends, by the false picture which was almost daily presented to the world by a portion of our own Press. (Cheers.) We in this country knew how to estimate these jaundiced sheets at their true value but they were constant sources of disappointment to our Allies and of disgust to neutrals, while the German Government found in them the principal consolation for all their difficulties. While professing to voice a demand for more energy and determination they presented to the rest of the world a caricature of this country, deprived of every quality which gave it strength, deprived of unity, of calmness under reverse, of confidence in one another, of the power of taking long views, and of ability to contrast our own difficulties with those of the foe, and to draw renewed courage and determination from the comparison.

"A PUBLIC DANGER."

While he did not impute any motives to any one of these great papers, his complaint was that they had for months been so conducted that, whether they meant, it or not—he had not the slightest doubt they were just as anxious to serve the country patriotically as anyone else—cheers and cries of "No"—he made no imputation against them except that of recklessness, of folly, and of failure to realise what they were doing abroad. He said in that regard they were becoming a public danger. (Hear, hear.) Of course, if he were wrong in that opinion he should suffer for it, but he would have the consolation that, although he had devoted his mind honestly to the subject in coming to that sad conclusion, it was not shared by his colleagues or by his country, and to that extent the British cause was in less danger than he thought it was.

If he were right in his conclusion, then he had only done his duty in bringing the matter publicly and fairly before the House. He should be wrong if he did not give the House an opportunity for discussion of his action, and he should be doing wrong if he did not acknowledge that in other respects these great newspapers were constantly rendering great services to the community. But these great services, Red Cross funds, Russian supplements, the gathering of news all over the world, did not atone for and did not excuse a course of conduct which in his conscience he believed was threatening the safety of the country. (Cheers.) He begged the House to believe that in this matter he had no interest whatever to serve, and he merely desired to place these facts before the House in order that the House might form a judgment on them.

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CIPHER CODE.

ACTION AGAINST A SCOTTISH NEWSPAPER.

In the Glasgow Sheriff Court on Nov. 29 the trial took place of a case under the Defence of the Realm Act. The charge was against the proprietors of the Glasgow "Daily Record and Mail," and Mr. James Lumsden, of 4, Beaumontgate, Glasgow, editor of that newspaper. It was set forth that they did, between June and September 1, 1915, without lawful authority or excuse, use, or have in their possession or under their control, a cipher code or other means adopted for secretly communicating naval or military information, the said cipher code or other means of secret communication not being intended and used solely for commercial or other legitimate purposes, contrary to the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914, Paragraph 22a, whereby they were each liable on summary conviction to six months' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding £100, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Mr. T. B. Morison, K.C., Solicitor-General, and Mr. Wark, advocate, conducted the case for the Crown; Mr. J. Avon Clyde, K.C., M.P., and Mr. D. Jamieson, advocate, represented defendants.

Detective-Lieutenant Weir, of Glasgow Central Division, sworn, deposed that on August 31 he, accompanied by another detective officer, went with a search-warrant to the offices of the "Record," also to the residence of Mr. Lumsden, from whom he learnt that his sub-editor, Mr. Campbell, was in London. The witness showed Mr. Lumsden a copy of a code, whereupon the defendant went to a drawer and took out papers. The originals, he said, were drawn up by Mr. Campbell. One was applicable to England and the other to Scotland. Mr. Lumsden further told him his defence would be that both codes were used for commercial purposes. The Solicitor-General took the witness through the codes put in as exhibits.

These disclosed that particular words and phrases were to be used in private wires addressed by the "Record" correspondents to that paper from the East Coast towns. In certain eventualities the editorial instructions were to be regarded as private and confidential. By strict adherence to them the "Record" was to be placed in possession of information earlier than the news could be transmitted at Press rates. Certain towns were given Christian names, and by the receipt of telegraphed and telephoned messages the editor was to be put in a position to despatch special reporters and photographers.

Detective Inspector McGimpsie, in corroboration, said Mr. Lumsden informed him that private wires came quickly, but Press messages were kept back.

Other evidence included that of Major Hall an officer on the Staff, whose duty it is to administer certain sections of the Act. He was of opinion that the code used by defendants conveyed naval and military information which it was undesirable to collect or publish. The code laid emphasis on "definite places."

On the close of the case for the Crown, Mr. D. Cormac, of the Edinburgh staff of the "Record," was examined for the defence. He worked out details of and distributed the code in January this year. Other newspapers of repute, he said, made similar arrangements at a time when prohibitions were imposed by the Press Bureau, but he denied there was intention to deceive postal authorities. There was great irregularity in the telegraph service, and Press telegrams were severely held up.

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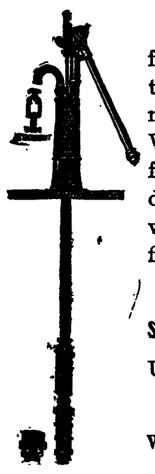

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ALL-INDIA BHATIA CONFERENCE

SECOND SESSION.

NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY.

FEMALE EDUCATION AND MARRIAGE.

The second All-India Bhatia Conference began its sessions yesterday afternoon in the Empire Theatre in the presence of a large gathering of delegates from Sindh, Punjab and other parts of India. The President was supported on the platform by Mr. Narottam Morarji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and other prominent members of the community. There were also many ladies present. Mrs. Annie Besant was also present in the platform for a short time.

The proceedings were conducted in Gujerathi, English and Hindi, as delegates had come from many parts of India, even from such distant places as Bannu on the Frontier. After some young girls had sung a song the Chairman, Mr. Narottam Morarji, read his speech in Gujrathi.

Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji in proposing Dr. Hiralal to the presidential chair said that if the Bhatia community wished to live they must advance in every direction. He had no doubt that the Conference under the presidency of Dr. Hiralal would come to a successful end. Their community might have some differences, but they were of a minor character.

Sir Vithaldas Damodardas seconded the proposition.

Mr. W. T. Halai in supporting the recommendation said that they could not have chosen a better man than Dr. Hiralal, than whom nobody was better known in Lahore among the Bhatias. Whenever there was a demand for gratuitous medical services among the Bhatias in that town, Dr. Hiralal was always ready to give them.

Mr. Mathuradas Ramchand of Sindh, Mr. Ranchordas Dayal of Cutch, Mr. Purshottam Damodar Asar, Mr. Madan Gopal of U. P. and Mr. Pudmanabh of Bannu further strongly supported the proposal and it was carried with acclamation.

The President then read his Address in the course of which he said:—

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

After thanking his Bhatia brethren of Bombay for the unique honour done him in inviting him from an outside province to preside over the session, Dr. Hiralal referred to "the great holocaust of Hate" which is being enacted in the battlefields of Europe. He observed that it was a matter of congratulation as well as pride to them, Indians, that even at such an unprecedented crisis in the history of Great Britain, when all her energies and forces have been put into requisition elsewhere, there is not so much as the whisper of suspicion of any trouble in the country, not even a ripple to disturb its life which is like the surface of an ocean in a calm. For this they had to thank not merely *Pax Britanica*, which has done so much for establishing peace and security in this country, but also the peace-loving disposition of our people, which they have acquired as a result of centuries of moral and spiritual culture.

Coming to the problems immediately concerning his own community of Bhatias, Dr. Hiralal observed:—I notice in one of your preliminary resolutions constituting the Conference, passed in November, 1913, that "no religious, political, widow-remarriage and such other disputable subjects should be discussed in the Conference." Of course, in our mission of social reform we have nothing to do with any political discussion, and the question of widow-remarriage may well at present be laid aside, still leaving large room for a variety of important and pressing reforms. But when you place the ban on religious subjects, I suppose you mean only that no subject of religious *controversy* is to be introduced in the Conference, nor should any religious subject be discussed as such. For I believe that in a Hindu Caste Conference you cannot taboo religion altogether or avoid viewing questions from a religious standpoint. Everything in Hindu sociology has a religious basis, and caste is not merely a unit organised for social purposes, but is also a means of discipline for religious ends. To treat Hindu social questions without any reference to religion, and without viewing things in the religious spirit is, therefore, like collecting chaff while leaving out the grain. I feel it necessary to emphasise this point because in dealing with the questions before us I shall have constantly to refer to our religious ideals, and our worthy President of the first Conference has provided me with a precedent by insisting upon the *spirit* of earnestness in which we should work rather than lay stress upon the mere words of resolutions.

SUPERFLUITY AND MISUSE.

Dr. Hiralal then made a passing reference to the charges of corruption and evil living levelled at some of the spiritual leaders (the Acharyas) of the community and remarked that while he was not inclined to condone or apologise for the evils of corruption growing in any society or sect, he would look for the seeds of corruption elsewhere than in the personalities or tenets of religious leaders and pioneers: the seeds rather lay in themselves, their followers. "We, Bhatias," he said, "have the reputation of being practical-minded and we are eager to give our boys a business education from an early age, but we have neglected those liberal and refining sides of education which go to the formation of high ideals of duty and morality. Taking up the line of enquiry with which I began this part of my discourse, I may conclude by saying that it is the superfluity and consequent misuse of wealth, side by side with the want of education and of the spread of knowledge, that have affected not only every strata of our community, but the priesthood also, by obscuring those ideals of personal sanctity, learning and piety with which the profession and practice of religion in India have been rightly associated. Religion has become a plaything of the rich, one of the means for the display of wealth, and spiritual guides have become the spoilt pets of society rather than its stern monitors and preceptors."

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

"The social problems facing us Bhatias are very much the same as those of other Hindu castes; but each caste must proceed to deal with them in accordance with its special traditions, history and ideals. We have seen what the Bhatias were in the past and what a noble tradition we have the privilege to inherit; what grand ideals are offered by our Lord Sri Krishna in the Gita to serve as our inspiration. As to the present condition of the Bhatias I have traced a general outline of it and have to say with regret that it has fallen off very much from the old ideal. With regard to the details of our present condition, every intelligent Bhatia is familiar with them, foremost among which is the division into sub-castes and *nukhs* in addition to the geographical separation of the different parts of the community, all standing in the way of free social intercourse, intermarriage, and in some cases even inter-dining. Then there are the problems common to all Hindus, namely, backward education, especially of girls, unsatisfactory position of women owing to their ignorance, difficulties in the way of marriage, and restrictions on foreign travel. In the case of all these problems we have to apply the general principle of finding out what is conducive, not to the benefit of a few, but to the welfare of the community at large.

"Bhatias of Bombay, you have for a long time taken to making sea voyages and visiting foreign countries, within certain limits, without undergoing penalties; and I do not see why those limits should not be extended if you do not give up your own social usages and mode of living, and why other sections of Hindus should plead religious difficulties against what is permitted in even an orthodox community like yours. The fact is that our ancient lawgivers imposed certain social restrictions not with the object of limiting progress—and there are hundreds of instances of gradual changes in customs—but in order to prevent revolution or *disorder* in society. If changes can be introduced without creating such disorder, and at the same time they are found necessary for the good of the society, it stands to reason that the changes are called for and will gradually *introduce themselves*. The safeguard against disorder in the case of speedy changes is that the whole community should be united on any question by being brought up to the same level of intelligence by means of education. Next to the formation of right principles of character by conforming to high religious ideals our most important necessity is, therefore, education. In fact, the two things are interdependent, for without a high level of education the right principles of religion and conduct cannot be properly understood and appreciated.

EDUCATION IN THE COMMUNITY.

"The first plank in the platform of the practical social reformer should be Education—both of boys and girls. In the case of girls I am not one of those who consider that the same kind of education is necessary, or even desirable, for boys and girls, and that men and women should move in common spheres of life. In my opinion the Hindu ideal, and for the matter of that the universal ancient ideal, that the woman's proper sphere is the home, should not be disturbed, far less destroyed; and the system of her education should be framed accordingly. It is not possible for me in a general discourse to enter into details in this respect, but I think it is sufficient to state that we should train up our girls to become good mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, instead of successful lawyers, business people or Government officials, not to say "butterflies." The teaching and the medical professions are the only learned professions in which women may prove useful without causing social disorder or friction with men, provided only that even in these cases the sphere of their operations be confined as far as possible to their own sex. Every girl, of the middle and higher classes at least, should as far as possible learn enough of her own vernacular to be able to read all the best books in it, including the sacred scriptures, as well as current newspapers and periodicals providing useful and general information.

With regard to the education of boys I would set no limit at all. They should be provided with the best of it that is possible within the means of their community. In this respect I think I am justified in making a special appeal to my Bhatia brethren of Bombay, whose general wealth and prosperity makes it incumbent upon them to provide schools, colleges, libraries and other facilities of education for the members of their community, both in their own and other Provinces. I do not see why the wealthy Bhatias of Bombay, who are already helping and maintaining some useful educational institutions, should not start institutions for giving all kinds of education—elementary, secondary and collegiate—to members of their own community as well as others in need of cheap education— a most pressing necessity of the time. I would particularly insist on their founding Technical schools and colleges, for although they have excelled in trade and commerce, they ought to put their practical instincts into the work of starting big industries as well as helping small handicrafts, without which the bread problem in India will not be satisfactorily solved. The growth of industries would give a further impetus to trade and commerce. Scholarships should be instituted for the benefit of poor students and also for sending promising youths to get education in special subjects in foreign countries. Lastly, the study of Sanskrit should be encouraged by all means, specially among the priesthood by giving prizes and rewards.

QUESTION OF MARRIAGE.

Coming to the delicate question of the difficulty of marriage experienced by a large section of the community, Dr. Hiralal observed:—

"From all sources I learn that this difficulty is more keenly felt among the Bhatias of the Bombay Presidency than elsewhere. It is said to be due to the paucity of marriageable girls whose number is far short of the demand. There may be physiological causes for this paucity which have not been studied and ascertained, but there are some social reasons for the marriage difficulty—which one can lay one's hands upon." Dr. Hiralal referred to two matters specially, viz. the high cost of getting a girl on account of the dowry and what must be called purchase money demanded by her parents. This compels many a Bhatia to remain unmarried and others to put off their marriage to a late age until they have been able to secure the necessary money. The evils engendered by these social disabilities could only be remedied by the general spread of education and comprehension of right ideas of matrimony and family life. "The selling, whether of girls or boys (the latter being in vogue in some parts of the country) is a heartless practice and cannot be reconciled with any ideas of decency, morality or humanity. It is utterly un-Hindu."

The other means at their disposal to counteract the effects of paucity of girls in one part of the country was to encourage marriage between different sections of the community living in different provinces, and also between sections in the same province which are now prohibited for no physiological or Shastric reason. The multiplication of subcastes and *nukhs* is admittedly an artificial growth of later times, encouraged by local differences and prejudices when there were not the present facilities for communication between the several parts of the country, and it behoves all reformers to see how far they can be done away with without introducing disorder in the society.

Dr. Hiralal wound up as follows:—

I have spoken rather plainly upon certain topics on which I thought plain-speaking was needed and it was no good mincing matters. I believe we are met here for practical and arduous work, not for holiday-making or spending time in social amenities. Social evils, which exist in all communities require heroic treatment and cannot be dealt with by the process of coddling a child. It is my fond belief that we Bhatias have a bright future, having inherited traditions which are so glorious, and possessing qualities of intelligence, perseverance and determination, in addition to strong religious faith, which ought to make for genuine success. We should therefore be up and doing, not mindful of any little matters of dignity or propriety, of personal pride or honour. If we have some things to be sorry for, or even ashamed of, in the present condition of our community, we should do our best to remove and make up for them instead of trying to shirk or extenuate them. Thus alone can our future be made worthy of our past, and the tongue of criticism silenced over our real or supposed shortcomings. Lastly, we ought to remember that it is our part to do our duty, regardless of any unpleasantness or inconvenience to ourselves, the fruit of our labours being not in our own hands, but in those of the Great Disposer of all things.

Messages of sympathy from persons who were unable to be present, from different parts of the country, were read at this stage, and the special report prepared by Mr. Damodar Rawji and Mr. W. T. Halai, on matters discussed in the last Conference held at Karachi was then presented to the meeting.

The Conference then proceeded to select the Subjects Committee to prepare the resolutions, etc.

The Conference will begin to-day at 12-40.

[BURMA UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

DEPUTATION TO SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 24.

Yesterday evening the Lieutenant-Governor received a deputation from the Burma Educational Syndicate in regard to the constitution of the Burma University. His Honour explained the stage which the preparation of the University Bill had reached and steps taken to advance it to completion and then called upon the members of the deputation to express their views as to the course to be pursued. After one or two members had explained the various points touching the University his Honour informed the deputation that the Director of Public Instruction had already worked out a modified scheme for the commencement of the Rangoon University utilising the staffs and buildings of the constituent colleges and supplementing them by a small central University staff. This scheme can be put in force as far as funds permit as soon as the Act constituting the University is passed. Obstacles which have hitherto been delaying the completion of the draft University Bill have, it is hoped, now been removed and the Director of Public Instruction will take action so that the Bill can be completed and submitted to the Government of India as early as possible.

The defamation case filed by Mr. Dias Abkari Inspector Nara Valley against Mr. Gurdinomal, Editor of the "Mirpurkgas Gazette" in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mirpurkhas was concluded on the 20th instant and the Court ordered the discharge of the accused after hearing the prosecution.

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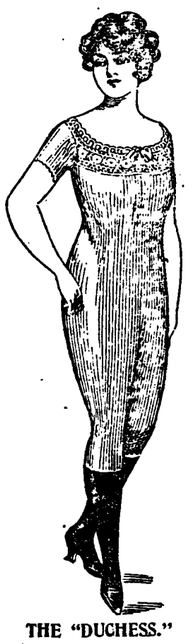

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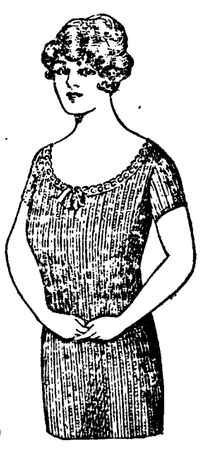

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GERMANY'S LOSSES IN MEN.

HOW NEAR IS THE END OF HER RESOURCES?

AN ESTIMATE FROM FRENCH QUARTERS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The following dispatch received from Mr. H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press with the French armies, is published in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Much has been written, often of a contradictory nature, concerning the numerical strength of the German army after the wastage of over a year's warfare and the reserves on which it can still draw to fill up gaps and form new units. Information derived from a variety of sources confirms the following calculations.

During the first fifteen months of the present war—from August, 1914 to the end of October, 1915,—the total German losses amounted approximately to four and a half million men on the combined fronts. Of this total three millions may be taken as definitely *hors de combat* (dead, prisoners, or permanently disabled), while the remaining 1,500,000 may be considered as having returned to the fighting line.

The German casualty lists are incomplete. We have it on the authority of prisoners that men who are only slightly wounded are not included in the casualty lists. In one case a man was twice wounded and remained several weeks in hospital, and yet his name never appeared in the casualties of his regiment.

Moreover, as a general rule, these lists are delayed, and casulties do not appear in them until at least two months after they have occurred. A writer in the "Kolnische Zeitung" recently stated that the number of killed during the first year of the war was equal to the excess of births over deaths in the German Empire—that is to say, about 850,000. This estimate would seem to correspond with that of the official casualty lists.

NET LOSSES 200,000 A MONTH.

We have, however, a considerable amount of other evidence which shows that the German losses are very much greater than they admit. Even when there is not what is now called "hard fighting," the drain on the resources of the army is very considerable. Between May 1 and June 20 four divisions under General von Fleck suffered the following losses:—

	K.	W.	M.
15th Reserve Division...	42	131	...
16th Reserve Division ...	230	1,020	1
15th Division	208	862	1
54th Division	109	531	2

These figures show a total of 589 killed including nine officers, 2,551 wounded, including 25 officers, and four missing. This gives an average of 147 killed and 640 wounded during fifty days, and of 88 killed and 384 wounded per division per month. This does not include sickness statistics. During the period in question these divisions were in Champagne and took part in no serious engagements.

Mr. Belloc estimates that the German losses amount to an average of 400,000 men a month: Colonel Foylor, taking what he admits to be a minimum estimate, reckons them at 150,000 a month. The information at my disposal leads me to believe that the truth lies between those two extremes, and that during the last nine months of the war the German casualties have reached 300,000 a month, exactly as they did during the first six months. Not more than one-third of this total is able to return to the front, so that the German net losses amount to 200,000 a month.

THE DRAIN MEASURE BY MEASURE.

At the beginning of the war Germany, apart from the elements of her active army, had two distinct sources on which she could draw to obtain the men she needed to fill up the gaps and to form new units:—

First, the Reserve, the Ersatz Reserve, the Landwehr, and the trained Landsturm (second ban), all of which had received a more or less thorough military training. All these men were called on during the first part of the campaign, as well as the 1914 contingent (men born in 1894), and the volunteers of the 1915 and 1916 contingents. These served to bring the units of the active army up to war strength and to keep up the necessary supply of men.

Secondly, the untrained Landsturm, composed of men without military training, who had never been incorporated in the active army, either on account of the numerical limitation of each year's contingent or in view of physical incapacity.

Theoretically the Landsturm, whether trained or untrained, was only to be utilised for home defence, except in the case of the gravest national necessity. Already, however, the trained men of the second ban of the Landsturm—men of from 39 to 45—had been called up, and in February the German authorities considered that the situation was sufficiently serious to justifiy them in calling up for training throughout the Empire the first ban of the Landsturm—untrained men under 39 years of age. At the same time the 1915 contingent was called up and incorporated. The training of these recruits was pushed forward very actively, and by the beginning of March reinforcements of men from the untrained Landsturm reached the fronts after only a few weeks' instruction.

The heavy losses suffered by the Germans in the French offensive in Champagne in February and March, 1915, produced a perceptible effect on their organisation. Not only did the enemy begin to draw on his untrained reserves, but from this moment he began to form new units, not from fresh troops but from the elements of existing units. Thus in March the French came into contact with new divisions which simply consisted of regiments withdrawn from previously existing divisions.

ALL MOBILISED UP TO 45.

The French offensive in the Woevre (March and April, 1915) and Artois (May and June, 1915) increased the wastage. They coincided with the opening of the active operations against Russia, and the Germans began to utilise their 1915 contingent.

The losses in officers were very serious. The official lists up to June 1 gave 43,972 officers as killed, wounded and missing. On July 15 this figure had increased to 52,04!; that is to say, an increase of 8,000 in six weeks.

On the eastern front the casualties were particularly heavy. German documents show that the 42nd Infantry Regiment lost or the Narev 36 officers and over 1,000 men, the 224th Infantry Regiment lost in Galicia 49 officers and 2,746 men, the 1st Reserve Regiment lost 14 officers and 788 men, the 21st Reserve Regiment lost 21 officers and 468 men, the 61st Regiment 10 officers and 536 men, and the 92nd Regiment 40 officers and 1,196 men.

By the beginning of June orders had been given for the enumeration and registration of the 1916 contingent. Similar orders were given in regard to the 1917 contingent, and even for that of 1918 as far as recruits of over 17 were concerned. At the samo time the second ban of the untrained Landsturm—men between 39 and 45—were registered and incorporated. Finally, the whole of the 1916 contingent, which had already been reduced by the number of youths who had volunteered for active service before their time, was called up progressively, so that by the end of June every man between the ages of 17 and 45 had been medically examined and registered.

By the end of August the whole of the 1916 contingent had been called up, and every man between 19 and 45 capable of bearing arms had been mobilised. The only remaining reserves, were the 1917 contingent, and about half of the 1918 contingent, apart from men over 45.

The French successes in Champagne and Artois in September made the situation still more difficult for the Germans. How heavily they lost in those engagements may be gathered from the following details:—

In Artois the 11th Regiment of the 6th Army Corps had 2.041 men *hors de combat*, the 10th Grenadiers of the same corps lost 1,519, the 157th Regiment of the 117th Army Corps lost 2,523 men.

In Champagne the 103rd Reserve Regiment of the 12th Army Corps lost 2,382 men, the 133rd Reserve Regiment of the 12th Reserve Corps 1,968 men, the 53rd Regiment of the 50th Division 2,056 men.

These figures, being official, are doubtless below the mark.

THE FUTURE: MEN OF 50.

To meet further losses Germany will be compelled to raise the age-limit of military service above 45, and already a secret circular has been issued instructing the authorities to proceed to the preparatory registration of men between 46 and 50.

For some time past the numerical strength of the German army has been stationary on the various fronts, with an increasing tendency to shrink. The number of men called up for active service since February last certainly does not exceed the number of casualties, and at the present moment the number of men in the depots does not exceed the number of that date.

To keep pace with the wastage Germany has been forced to exhaust almost all the reserves of men, and the work has been carried out with ruthless severity. Acting under instructions, the army doctors have passed as fit for service men with one eye, lame men, hunchbacks, and even men suffering from tuberculosis, heart affections, and other diseases. Her last reserves are being rapidly used up, and if the numerical strength of her army can still be kept up for a limited time its quality has deteriorated, and must deteriorate more and more as the proportion of untrained Landsturm men and those of 17 and 18 years of age, by no means fit to endure the hardships of a prolonged campaign, contiues to increase.

LORD HALDANE ON PEACE.

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMAN GENERAL STAFF.

Lord Haldane, presiding at a lecture by Mr. Sidney Webb on November 30 said that wo are asked to enter into proposals for a consideration of peace, and the answer is that the German nation for that purpose does not exist. It has abdicated. The German democracy has let the power into the hands of quite different people. Into the saddle there has vaulted, and is firmly seated, another set of men whose designs are victorious conquest and nothing short of victorious conquest, and who, if they could get us at this moment into the discussion with them, would interpret it either as a sign of weakness or as an opportunity for them, perhaps in straits, to go back in order to leap again later on. We do not intend to have any leaping later on.

Peace! Yes, it is more to be desired than any other thing at this moment, but peace only on the terms that it means peace of the world, not only for the moment, but for the years to come, and no such peace can be negotiated with the General Staff. (Cheers.).

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FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

MEANING OF OUR NAVAL PRE-EMINENCE.

PROFESSOR POLLARD ON CONSENT AND COERC N.

Professor A. F. Pollard (London University) was the lecturer on Nov. 29 at the Manchester University, in continuation of the series of addresses on Imperial subjects. His title was "The British Empire and the freedom of the seas." Sir Arthur A. Haworth was in the chair.

At the outset Professor Pollard alluded to a German prophecy in a newspaper, published some time ago, as to an Indian rising, a colonial revolt, a triumphant South African rebellion, and trouble in Ireland, predictions regarding our Empire which had been singularly falsified The vague phrase "freedom of the seas" appealed in one sense to our American cousins, and in another to our German enemy, but the fact that both talked with enthusiasm about the freedom of the seas constituted a serious danger. Queen Elizabeth said that she and her navy had made the sea free to all men, and the freedom of the seas seemed to date from the beginning of British naval pre-eminence. Quoting Herr Durnberg, who had said that the freedom of the seas did not belong to Great Britain or any other country, the lecturer went on to say that no people had so little cause to complain that we had violated the freedom of the seas as Germany, because that freedom had been guaranteed by British power, and Germany had enjoyed a freedom of trade which she had denied to other peoples. This freedom of the seas had meant the clearing of the seas of pirates, the finding of passages, the making of the sea a safe highway. Germany had contributed nothing to the discovery of the New World, to exploration, practically nothing to navigation, practically nothing to the art of naval construction. The German appeal was for the neutralisation of the seas. True neutrality, according to the Germans, lay on land in facilitating the march of the German army through Belgium and Luxembourg; true neutrality of the seas in the prevention of British forces being sent to the rescue of countries attacked by German armies. Whatever Germany could not do was immoral; whatever she could do was moral. If the sea was to be free, surely the air ought to be freer still. Had our German friends proposed the neutralisation of the air? He had not heard of any German proposing that the freedom of the air should be secured by international guarantee.

COERCION AND CONSENT.

In time of peace there was no domination of the sea. Great Britain exercised no right but such as was exercised by every other Power, and Germany had profited by that freedom more than any other nation. For us the sea constituted the link of the Empire. Germany desired not "a place in the sun," but control of the sunshine, and that was why she failed to understand what the British Empire is. The fundamental difference between the German Empire and the British Empire was that one was based on government by coercion and the other on government by consent. (Applause.) Freedom of the seas, meaning the freedom of the British realm and of the world, depended to an enormous extent on the British navy. He need not point to the services of the navy in this war, but would only say that it enabled Great Britain to be the link between the partners in the Entente at the present time. The effective ending of the slave trade had depended on the naval power exercised by the British Empire, and it was that sea power, aided by France and Russia, which gave liberty to Greece. Without it there might have been no independent Italy and no freedom in the Balkan States. Without the British Fleet the Monroe Doctrine would have been worth very little, and would be worth nothing at the present time. (Hear, hear.)

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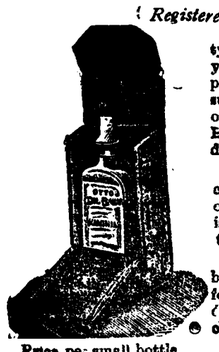

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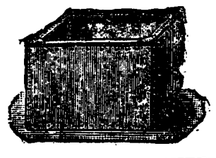

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UNDER GERMAN RULE.

LIFE IN LILLE AND ROUBAIX.

ABSOLUTELY NO MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

In a talk he had with a number of young men who had arrived there from Roubaix the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Boulogne learnt the following details of the situation of the district of Lille up to the date of their leaving the latter city.

Lille, Tourcoing, and Roubaix are under the separate and distinct rule of three Governor-Generals, who receive their orders from the German Headquarters daily, but who are free to put into force these orders as they feel inclined. In all three towns men between 15 and 45 are under parole to report three times a week at the Governor-General's office. There are over 15,000 such in Roubaix alone. Each is provided with a large card, which serves as a laissez-passer and an identity card. As yet circulation in the streets of the three cities is not in any way restricted. The hour for entering at night remains at seven o'clock. No factories are working, save for one or two exceptions, on the outskirts of the district, where German labour is being employed. These are mostly beer factories.

Up to the middle of June the industry of the three cities was working normally, but on the 25th of the month the Germans ordered all men and women working in factories to cease their labours there, and to help the Germans to manufacture sacks for use at the front. This met with much opposition from the French, and many notable people of the town were immediately sent into fortresses in Germany. Many of these people have since returned from Germany, but still the inhabitants refuse to make sacks. The days are passed in walking about the streets and scanning the skies, in the hope that some friendly airman will come over the place and throw down a little item of news from the outer world. Many of the larger factories have been completely dismantled and the machines sent into Germany, to be used by the Germans or to be melted down for the making of missiles.

GERMAN SCHOOLS.

The schools of the three cities still hold classes for the children, and many Germans attend the classes, and do their best to pick up the French language. The churches are still open, but are generally crowded with German officers. The Eglise St. Martin, at Roubaix, is reserved for the Germans, and a German priest holds services there daily.

There is absolutely no money in circulation in any one of the three cities; all the commerce is done with paper bons, which are signed by the German Governor-General of the particular city. In addition to this there is an order now in existence forbidding any person of French nationality from possessing more than 15 francs (12s) of bons. This step has been taken to prevent people from attempting to leave the district.

The question of food has now been solved by the Germans. They import from Belgium what is necessary, in their opinion, for the consumption of the cities, and hand this over to an American relief committee that exists in the city of Lille. The latter distributes daily rations to the inhabitants. Should any inhabitant have to go on short rations the Germans, under this new method of food distribution, refuse to take any responsibility. Bread is made in the three towns by French bakers, who are each responsible for so many pounds per week. The baking is done in the presence of German officers, who, after the bread is made, weigh it and hand it over to the American committee. The bread has to be made according to a special recipe given out by the Germans. With regard to meat, the Germans distribute twice per week in the market-place of each city tins of conserved meats. All fresh meat has been placed under strict guard in fields in the vicinity of the towns, and is reserved for the German officers. The soldiers are given the same meat as the French population.

Whilst there are many German soldiers in the three cities, only just enough carry revolvers and rifles to keep order. The soldiers who at the beginning of the occupation were lodged with inhabitants have now been removed, and are camped on the outskirts of Lille. The houses of the Boulevard the Paris at Roubaix have, however, been cleared of their inhabitants, and are now occupied by the superior officers of the German Staff. These houses are nightly the scene of orgies on the part of the latter. There are many German women of a very doubtful character who have been given permission to reside in Lille. The latter are generally to be seen in the company of the German Staff Officers.

NO LETTERS.

The officers, like the soldiers, very rarely use brutality in enforcing their orders, but there are serious exceptions.

On Sept. 1 an order was issued in Lille allowing the inhabitants to correspond with France on postcards. The order stated that any letter coming into the town or leaving the town would be destroyed. It furthermore stated that no correspondence would be permitted with England or any English possession.

The Germans have destroyed all the printing plants in the town, except one which they use themselves. Every Friday sees the publication of a paper in French by the Germans. It is called "Le Bruxellois." Its news is naturally read by the inhabitants with much reserve. It never contains any news that is bad from the enemy's point of view. The paper did not, however, appear during the days of the great fighting and French victory in Champagne. This news reached Lille from quite another source, which for obvious reasons may not be mentioned here.

The winter will not affect the inhabitants of the three cities very much. The Germans have already distributed stocks of coal to the people. This coal has been stored by them since last year, and came from the North of France and Belgium.

The sanitary conditions of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing is excellent. The Germans are very careful about this, and a large number of German doctors of note are resident in the town. Advice and medicine are given free of all charge, and the inhabitants are exceedingly well treated when ill. People manage to obtain enough food, and above all, enough occupation to pass the long days, thus preventing all dangers of a lowering of their previous fine morale. They know, said one of the party, that it may be long, but they are ready to wait for the victory.

LEGAL TANGLE.

HOUSE OF LORDS APPEAL.

The House of Lords on November. 23 was puzzled with a legal tangle, concerning which Earl Loreburn said he had never seen anything approaching its confusion in the whole of his experience.

It arose out of an action brought by Messrs. Greenlands (Limited), drapers and furnishers, of Hereford, against the London Association for the Protection of Trade and Arthur Wilmshurst, of Hereford, for libel in a statement furnished to one of the members of the association as to the financial position of Messrs. Greenlands. Lord Alverstone, the then Lord Chief Justice, directed judgment to be entered against Wilmshurst for £750, and against the London Association for £1,000.

The association appealed to the Court of Appeal, but Wilmshurst took no further steps in the matter. The Court of Appeal, although making an order in favour of the association for a new trial of the action, refused, by a majority, to enter judgment for the association. The association now appealed to the House of Lords on the ground that the occasion of the libel was privileged.

The difficulty confronting their lordships was that separate judgments had been entered for separate sums for a joint tort, that Wilmshurst had not appealed, and that if a new trial were ordered now, the judgment standing against Wilmshurst could be put forward as a complete answer. The case was adjourned on a previous occasion to enable counsel to find a way over the "insuperable obstacle", one of their lordships saying that "justice was in chains."

When the case was called again, counsel seemed to have made no progress in unravelling what was described as a "most fearful tangle" and "absolutely unprecedented."

Lord Loreburn said the record was bad from beginning to end. As regarded the justice of the case, if the association had published the libel, why should they not be punished for it, and why should they shelter themselves behind the fact that somebody else equally guilty had had judgment entered against him?

After much discussion and repeated consultations between their lordships, the parties agreed that Messrs. Greenlands should be at liberty to serve Wilmshurst with a notice to show cause why the judgment that had been entered against him should not be set aside, Messrs. Greenlands giving an undertaking to discontinue against Wilmshurst.

Meantime, the case was again adjourned for further argument on the question of privilege, the parties agreeing that that should be decided on the material before their lordships.

EVERY MOTHER MAY SUCKLE HER CHILD

if she regularly takes Lactagol. Artificial means never can provide a safe or efficient diet for baby. Ask your doctor. He will tell you that you owe it to baby to give a trial to Lactagol, which is now used in all Hospitals, Lying-in and Nursing Institutions to enable mothers to suckle their children.

Lactagol, when taken by the nursing mother, fills her breasts with an ample supply of rich milk. By taking Lactagol, a mother is able without pain or fatigue to suckle her child and thus give him the best possible chance of a vigorous healthy childhood.

Lactagol is invaluable to those mothers whose supply of milk fails after the first few days or weeks.

Lactagol will maintain the mother's strength at a normal level, and if taken before confinement helps to make good the heavy demands of the unborn child upon her reserve of strength.

Lactagol may be obtained at Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-6 from all Chemists and Stores throughout India. The expense is small, but the advantage of its use to both mother and child are very great.

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Why hesitate?

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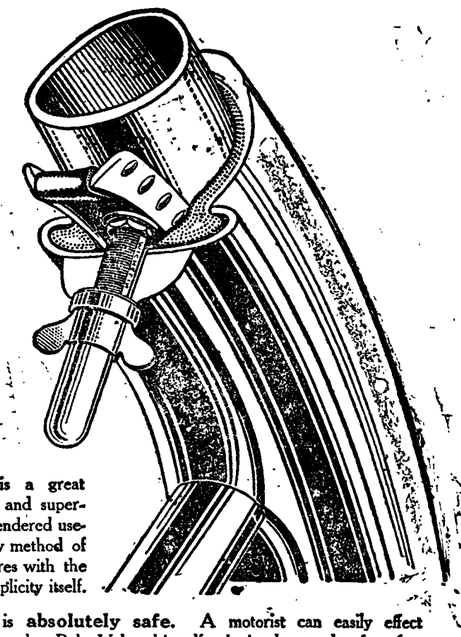

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Worn-out look of the Kidney Martyr

Here is the face of a typical kidney sufferer--puffiness and lines under the eyes, showing that the kidneys are weak or disordered--a tendency to dropsy. Look of agony in the eye, a sharp sickening stabbing pain in the back or joints, which never cease day nor night. The tightly drawn mouth is that of a man resigned to his fate, thinking he is incurable. The general appearance of the face spells bodily weakness and irritability. You probably know many such kidney sufferers whose faces look just the same as this man's does.

If you suffer from kidney trouble in any form, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, stone, gravel, backache or any such symptoms as headache, sediment in urine, bad taste in the mouth, burning sensation at neck of bladder, puffiness under the eyes, be sure weakened kidneys are at the bottom of it all.

The kidneys act as filters in the body, and make impure blood into good, pure healthy blood, and if your kidneys do not do their work properly you are being slowly poisoned. That acid poison is the cause of the pain. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills strengthen the kidneys and drive the poisonous pain causing acid right out of the system. Every suffering reader of this paper can prove for himself, with just one or two doses of De Witt's Pills, that they do touch the weak spot--the kidneys and bladder.

To cure kidney trouble of any kind you must positively get rid of the cause—the poisonous uric acid. To do this a real remedy **must pass through the kidneys and bladder** and **not** through the bowels as most Kidney Pills do. When you see the urine change into a muddy bluish colour--the feature which distinguishes De Witt's Pills from all others, you know, beyond all doubt, that they have put their healing touch on the right spot--the kidneys and the bladder. De Witt's Pills are wonderful little pills for they go straight to the kidneys, then to the bladder, that is the reason why you get such amazingly quick relief every time. A permanent cure follows in almost every case. Dont take someone's word for it. Prove it for yourself.

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De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold everywhere at As. 4 and Rs. 2 per box. But the most economical is the Rs. 3-8 size-strongly advised. Of all storekeepers and chemists, or direct from the Ind-Orient Agency, 4-2, Waterloo St., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ind-Orient Agency, Madras.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are made and packed entirely by machinery. THEY ARE NEVER TOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT BLUE WAX SEAL ON BOTTLE.

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SPECIAL FOOTWEAR FOR VOLUNTEERS & REGULARS.

Military supplies a speciality. We have a reputation in our line of business. The majority of European and Native Military Officers, who have left India for the War have favoured us with their kind Patronage. Satisfaction has been expressed by all.

FOR CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

This is the best opportunity for Volunteers to have the finest pair of Stout Boots for Congress week.

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We have every conceivable form of foot-gear for you to select from. So come along sharp and do not miss the opportunity of getting a first class pair.

Our long standing name is the Hallmark in our line, because Boots and Shoes with our marks are known for "Comfort, Smartness and Long Wearing."

MAKE YOUR VISIT TO-DAY.

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TO

WALTER JAMESON

Journalist.

I accept your kind offer of help. Please beg your friend to come to me as quickly as possible. The Clutching Hand has even now carried its cruel persecution from my murdered father to me.

Come, for mercy's sake.

ELAINE DODGE.

MELLIN'S FOOD

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Adapted for the use of Infants from Birth.

NOW READY

MELLIN'S CALENDARS FOR 1916

posted to any address in India upon receipt of two annas, or obtainable for two annas upon personal application.

Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co., Bombay.

For Mothers—'The Care of Infants in India'

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THE DESPERATE FIGHT FOR GORIZIA.

ITALIAN SOLDIER'S STORY OF AN ASSAULT IN THE SNOW.

Mr. Karl von Wiegand, the correspondent of the "New York World" with the Austrian army in Gorizia, sends a long despatch to the Berlin "Lokalanzeiger." He says that gradually the semicircle, which the Italians have drawn round the town grows narrower and narrower, for Gorizia is definitely now the centre of the operations. "Cardona's valiant troops are striving at this goal with undeniable *élan* and heroic persistence, though with dreadful losses." The Italian artillery fire is concentrated chiefly on the north-west slope of the summit of the Monte San Michele, and the whole mountain "smokes like a Vesuvius." Mr. von Wiegand goes on to explain that Gorizia would be untenable by the Italians without the Monte San Michele, for they would be exposed to a flanking fire from this dominating point. "Consequently Cadorna is sacrificing hecatombs here, in order to conquer the Monte San Michele, and consequently the Austrians are holding on to it tooth and nail."

A letter from a wounded soldier on the Isonzo front published by the Milan "Corriere" gives a clear account of the tactical difficulties of the Italian attack and of the manner in which they are overcome:—

For a whole fortnight a tremendous fight has been raging here. The guns are firing continuously day and night, and the infantry charges furiously again and again the fortresses of the enemy. These are trenches cut in the rock, protected by steel cuirasses, armed and defended by every means the modern art of war could suggest.

Three times in one night my regiment attacked these formidable defences. Three times the cry of "Savoia!" was re-echoed by these wild valleys. But our courage, our sacrifice did not avail. The obstacles were too numerous; too many were the deadly means the enemy used for our destruction. We tried again the next night, with no better result. But, if so many of ours were sacrificed, never for a moment did we lose faith in victory. And victory came at last, as great as our endurance.

It was midday. Snow was falling so thick that it was impossible to see beyond a few yards. Suddenly the order to attack was given. A single battalion was to attack and surprise the enemy, taking advantage of the bad weather. Full of hope we climbed the steep ascent. The snowstorm beat against us in waves, making it difficult to draw breath. The air was extremely cold and not a sound could be heard—only the laborious breathing of the thousand men mounting steadily towards the goal.

We were within ten inches of the enemy's wire entanglements—already broken by our artillery—before our adversaries realised what was coming. Then a single voice—that of our commander—cried "Savoia!" The cry was repeated loudly by all, and like an avalanche we fell in the enemy's trenches. The first trench was already full of dead Austrians—killed by our artillery,—and we passed on quickly, capturing a second and a third trench.

The enemy had hardly time to fire a shot. Abour 300 of them fell on their knees imploring mercy. The few who still fought were soon reduced to reason by our bayonets. We captured eight machine guns, 400 rifles, and a large quantity of food and munitions.

AN ICE DISASTER.

SIX GIRLS DROWNED NEAR SHEFFIELD.

Owing to a sudden collapse of ice on November 28 at Killamarsh, a colliery village between Sheffield and Chesterfield, six lives were lost, writes the Sheffield correspondent, of the "Manchester Guardian." A party of young people went on the ice which had formed on the Killamarsh Canal, which runs to Chesterfield. The water at this point, which is near some locks, is about fifteen feet deep. The young people numbered seven, and there appears to have been no one else about at the time. They had been sliding and playing about for some little time when ominous cracks warned them of danger, but before any of them could reach the bank the ice collapsed under them. The seven were instantly immersed, and only one succeeded in getting to the bank, a young woman about 18 years of age.

As soon as she had scrambled out she dashed off for aid. A man whom she informed of the disaster hurried to the spot and at once plunged into the water to try to rescue some of the party. He, however, got under the unbroken ice, and when, after some difficulty, he had extricated himself he was so numbed and exhausted that he was barely able to get out himself. Later two police constables arrived, but by this time all the party had disappeared, and all that the police were able to do was to recover the six dead bodies.

The names of the victims are Mary Ramskill (18) and Alice Reed (21), of Chesterfield, and Annie Chedrick (11), Elizabeth Watson (11), Henry Milner (19), and Fred Northridge (21), all of Kirk Croft Square, Killamarsh.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

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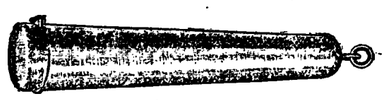
Prices on application.

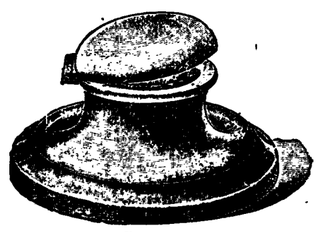
Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong. A 11

SEASONABLE GIFTS.

We are issuing as usual, our Special X'mas list of new season's goods suitable for presents. This list will be sent on application.

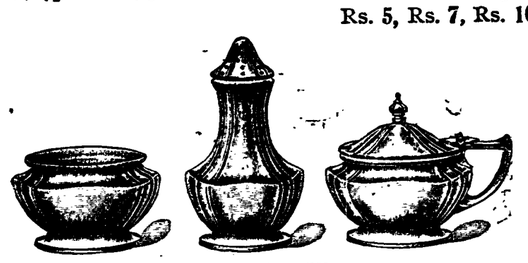


S.-90403.
Gold Mounted Amber Cigarette holder in H. M. Silver Case
Rs. 8-8. Larger Size, Rs. 10.



S.-90355.
H. M. Sterling Silver Inkstands.
4" Rs. 9, 4½" Rs. 13, 5" Rs. 14-8.

S.-90200.
Cut Glass Salt Bottles with H. M. Silver Tops.
Rs. 5, Rs. 7, Rs. 10.



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1 **THE LADWAS** (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
3 **HALVAS** of different description such as:. (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Div). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds. (*c*) Gummy Halva. (*d*) Rose scented Halva (*e*) Vanilla Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva (*g*) Ice Cream Halva. (*h*) Orange Halva.

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The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

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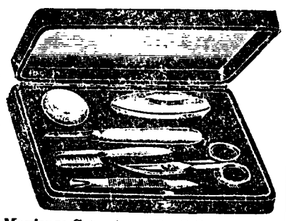

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Stringed Instruments of all kinds
Military Band Instruments & Appurtenances
Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail

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ONE ORDER PLEASE
AND YOU WILL BE DELIHGTED, TO SAY THE LEAST
A new entertainment of delightful **Indian Confectionery** has been opened at the

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON.

DON'T MISS IT PLEASE.

We don't like to blow our own trumpets but the fact must be published that our **Halva Albums** (made to order) and our **Maskati Halva** (in beautiful tins of 4 and 8 As.) ARE A GRAND PERFECTION in Indian Sweets.

Ours is the only charming saloon for Europeans.

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JEWELLER AND DIAMOND MERCHANT.

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REPAIRS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. MODERATE PRICES.
102, Kalbadev Road, BOMBAY.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES OF ILL-TREATMENT.

SIR E. GREY'S REPLY TO GERMAN COMPLAINT.

Correspondent relative to alleged ill-treatment of German subjects captured in the Cameroons is contained in a Blue Book issued in mail week.

It will be remembered that Duala, the capital of the German protectorate of the Cameroons, was surrendered on September 27 to Allied British and French troops, under General Dobell. The prisoners were put on board ship and brought to England. On arrival one prisoner presented a petition to the Colonial Office complaining of the treatment received by him and other prisoners in Duala and Nigeria, and on the journey to England. Mr. Harcourt transmitted the petition to General Dobell and asked for reports.

Reports were made by General Dobell and Captain Goulden dealing in detail with the complaints made. Captain Goulden concludes his report by saying that the petitioner, Lieutenant Wieneke, and Mr. Leo Schmedt, were continually making frivolous complaints.

General Dobell denies the charges made, and says the petitioner has largely drawn on his imagination. No case of assault took place by a native against a European. The missionaries did not maintain an attitude of neutrality. One missionary made an attempt to sink H.M.S., Dwarf under cover of the white flag, and the behaviour of the Basle Mission was such that members of the Mission had to be sent out of the country. General Dobell says he holds letters from individuals tendering thanks for the considerate manner in which they were treated.

On February 23 the "Weser Zeitung" published a paragraph that the English troops had put a price of 50s. on the head of every German, and that as a result natives had murdered various persons named. General Dobell, writing on April 17, said no reward had been offered, monetary or otherwise, and accounted for the deaths of the persons named. The Governor-General of Nigeria, Sir F. Lugard, also sent a report showing that everything possible was done for the comfort of the prisoners of war.

It was also alleged that Frau Maartens wife of a Baptist missionary at Duala, died at Accra on December 4 and was not given attention. The correspondence contains the minutes of the medical officers attending her, with detailed tables of the progress of her fever. The only person who neglected her was her husband.

SIR E. GREY'S REPLY.

On May 31 the German Government complained through the American Ambassador of the alleged ill-treatment of German subjects and German property in the Cameroons, as set out above. This was transmitted to the British Foreign Office on June 18. Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American Ambassador, dated November 1, is as follows:—

"The German Government allege that the goods of peaceful colonists have been given over to systematic looting by the native population, who have been stirred up against the Germans by coloured Englishmen and Frenchmen belonging to the invading force, that white English soldiers and English officers have been guilty of the most serious crimes against the private property of Germans, and that the Franco-British invading force in the Cameroons not only employ their coloured soldiers in setting upon the Germans (including women and children), but have even hired natives to hunt the Germans and drag them into captivity, if not even to do away with them.

"The information received by his Majesty's Government is to the effect that the above statements are entirely untrue. It appears, however, to be true that in several localities abandoned by the German forces and by German colonists the natives of the Cameroons, German subjects, having no connection with the Allied forces, indulged in looting to some considerable extent before the arrival on the spot of the Allied troops, but his Majesty's Government are satisfied that the British and French military authorities in the Cameroons have throughout done all they could to prevent such conduct and it is therefore quite unnecessary to send Major-General Dobell any instructions on the subject.

"His Majesty's Government are quite prepared to institute inquiries into any specific cases of alleged breaches of the laws of war in regard to which definite information as to names, dates, and localities is furnished sufficient to enable the allegations to be satisfactorily examined."

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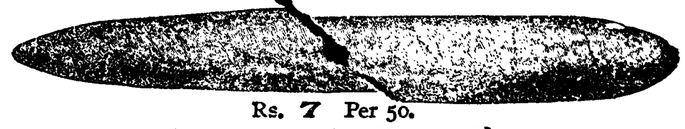

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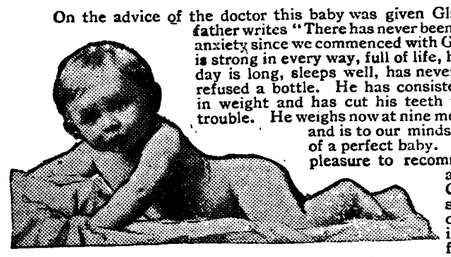

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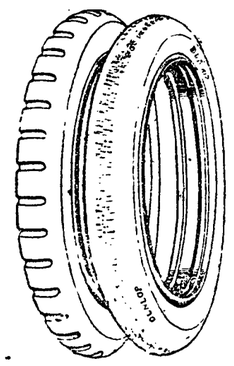

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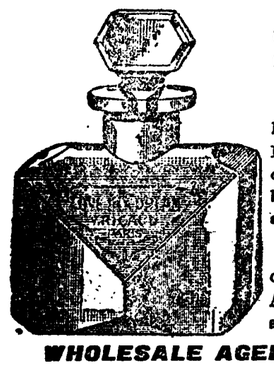

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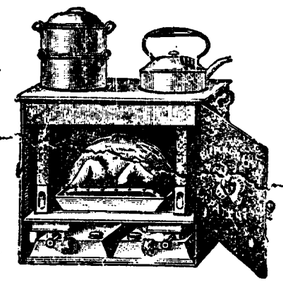

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